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Vandalism Attacks In Moscow American-Owned Cars Damaged

By Bernard Gwertzman MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Three American correspondents are the latest victims of the Soviet Union's campaign of retaliation for the harassment of Soviet representatives in the United States by militant Jewish organizations. The cars of the three were vandalized. The Pan American Airways Moscow director and several American

Embassy officers had earlier been accosted, and two embassy officers yesterday had their cars damaged.

There is no doubt in Americans' minds here that the harassment is being carried out by the Soviet secret police (KGB), since they are the ones usually assigned to follow foreigners.

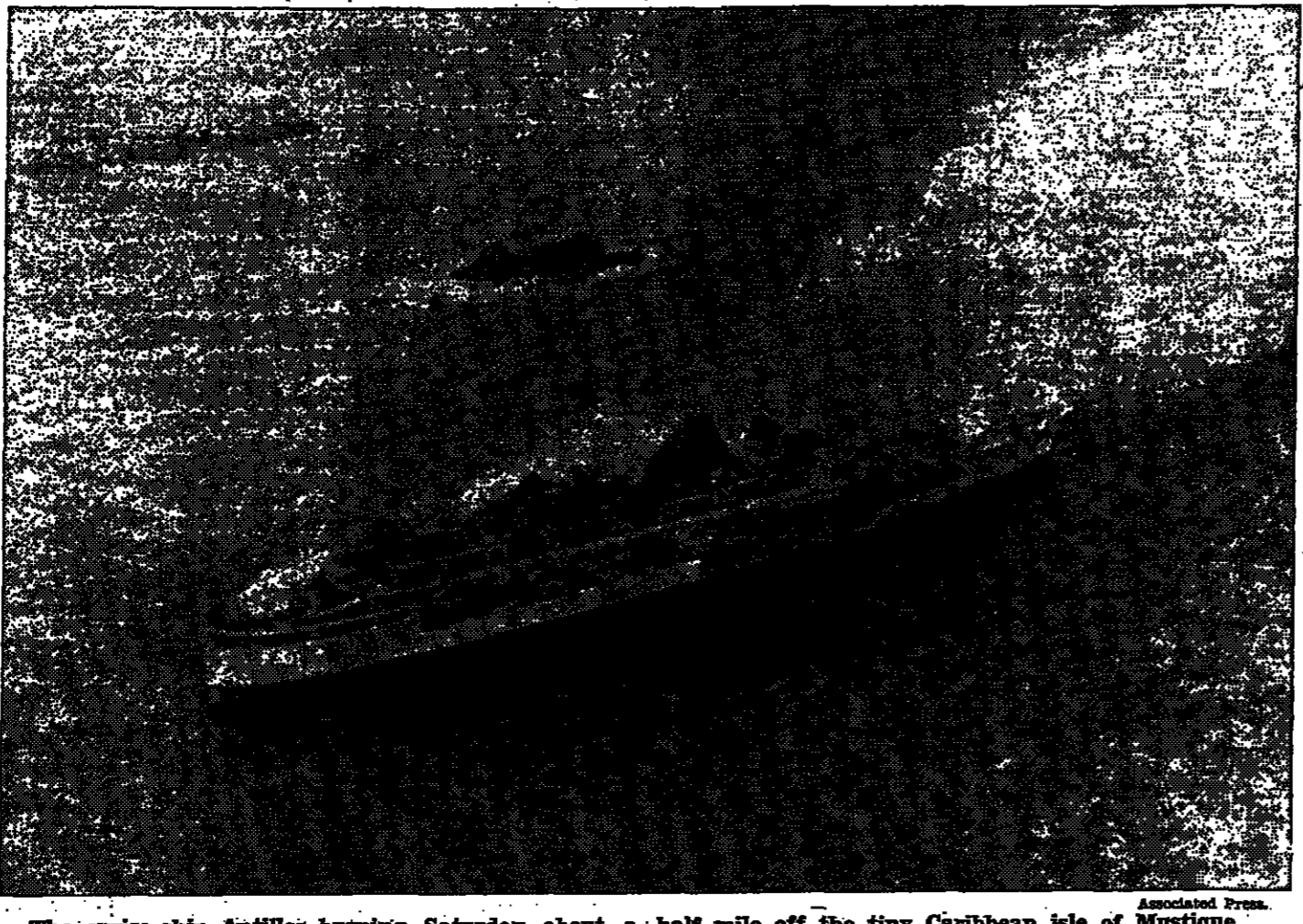
Jay Axelbank, the Newsweek magazine correspondent, said that at about 10:30 p.m., while his office's Mercedes sedan was parked on Gorky Street, a principal Moscow thoroughfare, the back window and a side window were smashed. He said he was away from his car for only 20 minutes.

Earlier today, Anthony Astrachan, the Washington Post correspondent, reported that while he and his wife were walking their dog near Moscow University, all four tires on his Volvo sedan were punctured by a sharp tool, perhaps an ice pick. Last night, Michael R. Johnson, a member of the Associated Press, said that when he left a dinner at a colleague's apartment he found the windshield of his Volkswagen sedan smashed. Mr. Johnson said a Soviet policeman was standing near the car and said he had seen nothing. But the officer suggested that Mr. Johnson look inside.

On the front seat was a note in Russian that said "Watch out, snake, the next time will be worse."

Policeman's Remark About this time, another police officer arrived and said loud enough for Mr. Johnson to hear, "If they're attacking our embassy in America, what do they expect?" Mr. Axelbank, Mr. Astrachan and Mr. Johnson all said they had no doubt that the vandalism on their cars was premeditated by authorities in retaliation presumably for acts by Jewish groups against the Tass press agency offices in Washington and New York. The U.S. Embassy reported no

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The cruise-ship Antilles burning Saturday about a half mile off the tiny Caribbean isle of Mustique.

Fire Guts Cruise Ship; All 635 Safe

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Passengers and crew aboard today of a night of tension and drama when 635 persons escaped from the cruise liner Antilles, ablaze from stem to stern and driven hard on an "uncharted reef" in the Caribbean. All aboard were saved but the Antilles, a \$15-million, 600-foot vessel of the French Line (Compagnie Generale Transatlantique), was destroyed in what a company official described as "a stunning catastrophe."

Many passengers were watching a James Bond movie, "From Russia With Love," in the theater Friday evening when the ship struck the reef just off the tiny island of Mustique in the Grenadines, a string of islands off the South American coast. The impact tore a hole in the hull near the engine room, a fuel line burst and the vessel was soon engulfed in flames. Most of the passengers and crew escaped in lifeboats and made their way to the beaches of Mustique before the fire had made too much headway. The captain, Ramon Korverdo, was the last to leave the ship. (Belo Money-Coutts, a British land-developer on Mustique, said that as he saw the Antilles coming closer to the island than big ships normally do he raced to a small airport, took off in a single-engine Cessna and tried to warn the ship's officers by waving the plane's wings and trying to establish radio contact, the Associated Press said. Today, Mr. Money-Coutts reported that the Antilles was sitting in about 20 feet of water and still smoldering. Reuters said. He questioned the accuracy of reports that some of them had been drawn up in the 1880s and even the 1860s.) Officials said most of the passengers were Venezuelan and Puerto Rican. Some U.S. island residents also were known to be aboard. After arriving back in Paris by plane the liner's dining room headwaiter, Georges Marchand, said: "When we are cruising we are often obliged to go closer to land than usual to satisfy the curiosity of passengers—so that they can see the land."

U.S. Jet Raids N. Vietnam SAM Site

By Alvin Shuster SAIGON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—The military command announced here that a U.S. F-105 fighter-bomber attacked a missile site in North Vietnam Friday after the pilot found his warplane "locked in" by enemy radar. A military spokesman said the Thunderchief, flying escort for B-52 bombers raiding the Ho Chi Minh Trail network in Laos, crossed the border into North Vietnam and fired two air-to-ground Shrike missiles at the Communist anti-aircraft installation of SAM missiles. The attack, described by spokesmen as "protective reaction," was carried out in the area of the Mungia Pass, a major supply route along the border between North and southern Laos. The F-105 was not fired on. Military sources said its pilot decided to move against the SAM installation after his electronic equipment showed that his aircraft was being tracked by Communist anti-aircraft radar. The assault on the missile site was the third in four months under a policy giving wider latitude to American pilots to strike against North Vietnam. In explaining the need for the new instructions, military sources here cited intelligence reports describing the placement of surface-to-air missile sites further south and west in North Vietnam, thus putting in increased danger the American planes now engaged in an intensive air campaign to slow Communist supplies moving down the Laotian trail network. There is a growing fear among Air Force officers that SAM missiles may soon claim their first B-52.

10 Cambodians Killed PHNOM PENH, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Ten Cambodian soldiers were wounded, four critically, today in a clash with about 600 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese near the South Vietnamese border, the high command reported. The Viet Cong carried away a number of dead and wounded after the clash near the town of Kiryong, in Takeo Province, about 85 miles south of here, the command spokesman said. In Saigon, a U.S. military spokesman said combat action in South Vietnam yesterday was virtually confined to the north of the country, where American and South Vietnamese troops reported killing

Responsible for Troops' Actions

War Crimes Expert Says U.S. Generals Could Be Tried

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Telford Taylor, the chief U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg war trials, said Friday that Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the Army's chief of staff, might be convicted as a war criminal if war crimes standards established from the experience of World War II were applied to his conduct of the war in Vietnam. Mr. Taylor, a retired brigadier general in the Army Reserve who is now a professor of law at Columbia University, first made the statement during a video-taping Thursday night in New York for the American Broadcasting Company's "Dick Cavett Show." The tape was televised Friday.

In a telephone interview Friday, Mr. Taylor said that he stood by his statement. The war crimes standards he spoke of were set by a U.S. Army commission that convicted and hanged Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the Japanese commander in the Philippines, for atrocities committed by his troops. The commission held that as the senior commander Gen. Yamashita was responsible for not stopping the atrocities.

Mr. Taylor implied—although he later declined to state so specifically—that similar verdicts might come if some leading civilian officials of the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson were tried for war policies they had approved in Vietnam under war crimes criteria established at Nuremberg.

In a work published by Quadrangle Books last fall, Mr. Taylor had said that the actions of the United States in Vietnam should be examined under the criteria established at Nuremberg and by the Yamashita precedent. Mr. Cavett asked him if he had meant to suggest in the

Nixon Turns 58 And Feels Great

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 10 (UPI)—President Nixon celebrated his 58th birthday yesterday. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler reported that Mr. Nixon "feels great" and has been swamped with well-wishers. "How well he looks!" Mr. Nixon has been telling friends that he feels the same as he felt 20 years ago when he took his first "real" vacation. "I enjoy doing things that help me in the job," Mr. Nixon was quoted as having said.



OOPS—President Nixon shaking water off his shoe after an unexpected wave hit him while walking along the beach at San Clemente, Calif., Saturday—his 58th birthday. His Yorkshire terrier, Fasha, accompanied the President on his stroll.

Coco Chanel Is Dead at 87

PARIS, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Gabrielle (Coco) Chanel, one of the world's leading couturiers, died here tonight. Miss Chanel, who never married, was 87. Miss Chanel's tailored suits and short skirts pioneered the boyish look of the 1920s, giving women a youthful appearance and fulfilling her maxim that "the dress must fit the body, not the body distorted to fit the dress." This doctrine of designers matched her mercantile success as a fashion queen with a private life that kept gossip columnists busy for more than half a century. Her friends included Picasso, Cocteau, Stravinsky and Diaghilev,

able to draw your own conclusions as to my optimism. But political sources here said Mrs. Meir and Mr. Eban had given Mr. Jarring detailed proposals to put before Arab representatives for a final settlement of the 22-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict. In a communique issued last night, the Israeli government said that definite proposals had been handed to Mr. Jarring. The first text of the communique issued said "Israel submitted to Dr. Jarring proposals regarding the

Jarring Is Returning to N.Y. With Israeli Peace Proposals

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (UPI)—UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring returned to New York today carrying in his briefcase detailed Israeli proposals for a Middle East peace settlement, political sources said. Before he left Lydda airport aboard an El Al jetliner, Mr. Jarring had another 90-minute meeting this morning with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban. Josef Tekohah, Israel's chief UN delegate, who flew back with Mr. Jarring, also attended the meeting along with the Swedish diplomat's political adviser, Iain Berendsen. During his 48-hour visit here Mr. Jarring had almost seven hours of non-stop discussion with Mr. Eban and Premier Golda Meir. Useful Talks As the airport before his departure Mr. Jarring was typically non-committal on the protracted discussions. "Well, I would say that I am glad that I came here and we have had useful talks and I find them of value for the future and I was happy to have the opportunity to have long conversations with your prime minister and foreign minister," Mr. Jarring told newsmen. "They were good for the continuation of our talks and I hope they will lead to constructive results for peace." When newsmen asked him if he was returning to New York optimistic, Mr. Jarring replied: "Why do you always put such difficult questions? Can't you make them a little easier? I am sure you are

400 Commandos Ousted Army, Guerrillas Clash In Jordan for 3d Day

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Jordan Army troops clashed with Palestinian commandos for the third day today, but details on the incidents and casualties were sparse. In a rare acknowledgment of fighting, Amman radio said there was shooting going on in several parts of the capital. However, the pattern of the last few days has been for the guerrillas to report major fighting and the government to deny it.

Newsmen have been prevented by Jordan Army roadblocks from firsthand verification of the claims. Travelers from Amman last night said the situation was reminiscent of conditions prevailing before the clashes between the guerrillas and the government of King Hussein last September. They said that if current Arab efforts fail to re-emphasize the old Jordanian-guerrilla accord or bring about new ones, Jordan is certain to plunge into another state of chaos.

A Palestinian statement charged the Jordan government with launching a campaign to smash the Palestinian resistance so that King Hussein could make a separate peace with Israel. King Hussein is in London for medical treatment. Jordanian sources in Beirut said he was expected back in Amman later this month.

In one confirmed development today, the Jordanian government rounded up nearly 400 armed Syrian and Iraqi guerrillas and evacuated them to the Syrian border. The roundup caused fighting at the big refugee camp at Beqa'a, near Amman, guerrilla statements said. They said that Jordan Army units had fired into a crowd of women and children from the camp who had started to march toward the Israeli-held West Bank of the Jordan.

However, Jordanian Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh said

this guerrilla claim was "baseless." A commando spokesman said there were casualties on both sides, but was unable to estimate the number killed and wounded. He said, however, two Arab truce team observers and at least two civilians were wounded in Amman today. The truce observers were hit by gunfire in the central business district of the city, he said. The guerrilla spokesman said shooting was general throughout

Egypt Urges Parley; Syria Gives Warning

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Egypt called for an urgent meeting of Arab representatives in Amman and Syria threatened to intervene in the fighting as alarm spread through the Arab capitals over the new crisis in Jordan. Grave concern for the situation was voiced by virtually every government in the region. Syria took the strongest stance by warning it would not stand by idly while Jordanian troops destroyed the guerrilla movement.

Egyptian President Sadat appealed to the Arab governments to send delegates to Amman for an urgent conference on the crisis. Kuwait and the Sudan quickly agreed to the request and other nations were expected to follow, Arab diplomats said. Throughout the region the newspapers leaned heavily on reports that the Jordanian Army was trying to annihilate the guerrillas. Most heavily condemned Jordan for this and several called for Arab intervention.

Egypt's semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram hinted the Jordanians were operating in collusion with Israel, noting that "it is strange these attempts (against the guerrillas) come at a time when the confrontation (with Israel) is heating up." The Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Libya's senior military officer on the Arab truce team was declared "undesirable" by the Jordan government and returned to his country. Upon his arrival in Tripoli, the agency quoted him as saying "the Palestinian guerrillas are now being threatened with destruction."

The Tunisian government expressed its determination to protect the Palestinian movement. In an official statement, it said it would oppose any effort to destroy the guerrillas and called on the Amman authorities to halt the fighting.

Sadat Message to Hussein CAIRO, Jan. 10 (UPI)—MENA said Mr. Sadat yesterday instructed his ambassador in London, Ahmed Hassan el-Fikdi, to seek an urgent meeting with King Hussein of Jordan, who is convalescing there. The ambassador was to convey Mr. Sadat's concern over the situation in Jordan, MENA said.

Urges UN Troop Presence

Riad Sees Peace in Mideast Only If Imposed by Big Four

By James Goldsborough PARIS, Jan. 10.—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said today that the UN Security Council peace resolution on Israel and Arab truce team was "desirable" but that it would have to be imposed by the Big Four. Speaking yesterday after two days of meetings with French officials and before going to Rome, Mr. Riad called for the presence of United Nations armed forces "with the participation of the Big Four" to keep peace in the Middle East. He blamed the United States for lacking a serious approach to a peace settlement in urging that Egyptians and Israelis agree between themselves. "It is clear that

Mahmoud Riad in Paris.

Jarring Is Returning to N.Y. With Israeli Peace Proposals

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the two parties cannot agree," he commented, adding that it was the "duty" of the Big Four to impose the UN Security Council peace resolution on Israel and Arab truce team was "desirable" but that it would have to be imposed by the Big Four. Speaking yesterday after two days of meetings with French officials and before going to Rome, Mr. Riad called for the presence of United Nations armed forces "with the participation of the Big Four" to keep peace in the Middle East. He blamed the United States for lacking a serious approach to a peace settlement in urging that Egyptians and Israelis agree between themselves. "It is clear that

Mr. Riad, who arrived here from London, was very skeptical about Arabs and Israelis living together in normal, peaceful relations. He said it was "inhuman" to speak of having diplomatic relations with Israel and said that even if Israel would agree to the Security Council resolution and should evacuate all occupied territory, "there is still the Palestine problem." He called the Palestinians the real owners of Israel. Mr. Riad said he had no hope that Israel would agree to withdraw from the occupied territories before the Feb. 5 cease-fire deadline. But he said he hoped the Big Four and UN negotiators, including V. Jarring, would be successful and that "Mr. Jarring will hear from Mrs. [Golda] Meir that they are ready to renounce their expansionist policy and are ready for peace."

He said he did not think Israel wanted peace but wanted a "permanent cease-fire so they can occupy our country." Mr. Riad reportedly impressed on President Georges Pompidou during their talk Friday that Egypt was not ready to enter into "normal relations" with Israel as part of any peace settlement. "No one can force the United States to exchange ambassadors with Peking," Mr. Riad told newsmen. "I think we have some right not to send an ambassador (to Israel). We only exchange ambassadors with countries that want peace."

Mr. Riad praised the French stand in the Middle East. "The French are for the Security Council resolution," he said, "with the clear understanding that Israel must withdraw. Mr. Pompidou also assured me that all countries must live in peace."

Mr. Riad said that Egypt would never ask for the support of Soviet armed forces or "any other armed forces in the world. We are asking for moral support and arms." Asked if any Russians had died in Israeli air raids over Egypt, he said, "Thousands of people were killed. Anyone—Russian, American or Frenchman will die if he is in one of these places (that were bombed). That does not mean there are any Russians fighting for us."

Light Plane, Airliner Collide, 2 Men Killed

EDISON, N.J., Jan. 10 (AP)—Two men were killed when their small plane crashed here yesterday after a mid-air collision with an American Airlines Boeing-707 jet making an approach to Newark airport about 30 miles away. The jet, with 14 passengers and a crew of seven, landed safely. No one aboard was injured, an American Airlines spokesman said, but the aircraft suffered rather extensive damage to a wing. Edison police said the Cessna single-engine plane partially disintegrated before the main part of the craft crashed in a residential area. Pieces of the plane hit two houses, police said, but no one was injured.



DAMP DEPARTURE—UN Envoy Gunnar Jarring sheltering under an umbrella as he was leaving Tel Aviv for New York yesterday after Mideast crisis talks in Israel.

UN Mediator Leaves Israel

(Continued from Page 1)
essentials of peace and, for his part, Dr. Jarring stated that he would transmit them to the other side.

This was swiftly amended to read: "Israel submitted to Dr. Jarring its suggestions and ideas on the establishment of peace and, for his part, Dr. Jarring stated he would transmit them to the other side."

Walked Five Blocks
Mr. Jarring had his first meeting with Mrs. Meir and Mr. Eban at the Prime Minister's residence soon after his arrival here Friday.

They met again yesterday at Mr. Eban's residence for a working lunch—a rare occurrence in Israel, where the government usually abides by Jewish religious laws against work on the Sabbath.

In deference to those laws, Mrs. Meir walked the five blocks from her residence to Mr. Eban's for what she described, before Mr. Jarring's arrival, as "the most important meeting I have had in a long time."

According to political sources the proposals Mr. Jarring carried were both:

• Both sides cease making threats of continued warfare.
• The Arabs and the Israelis be permitted to reach a peace agreement without outside interference.

• Peace talks advance without further delay.
• The Arabs drop their demands for Israeli withdrawal before a peace treaty is signed.

• Israel will withdraw only to secure and agreed borders specified in a peace treaty.
• A cease-fire must be maintained while the talks continue.

• The negotiations between the two sides must be direct and not indirect, as at present.
• They should be held on neutral ground in the Middle East at ministerial level.

Both Mrs. Meir and Mr. Eban reported to the weekly cabinet meeting today on their talks with Dr. Jarring, a government spokesman said. The announcement said also that Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Haim Bar Lev attended the session.

Both "reviewed matters relating to defense," the spokesman said.

Clear Threats
JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (NYT)—The Israelis see the present attempt at peacemaking beginning under clear threats of renewed warfare from Cairo. From the premier on down, Israeli spokesmen have rejected such threats in advance, but many officials are openly pessimistic about seeing any diplomatic movement before a new round of open combat across the Suez Canal takes place, possibly early next month when the present cease-fire arrangements expire.

Though strategists doubt that Egypt is seriously preparing any early attempts at crossing the canal in force, they seem to be expecting a resumption of the long-range war of attrition, this time, though, with a significantly higher level of Egyptian firepower.

The Soviet Union has reportedly supplied batteries of heavy artillery, which could drop a 160-pound shell on targets nearly 20 miles away, and more recent ground-to-air missile launchers have reportedly been deployed in Egypt, capable of hitting targets deep inside the Israeli-held Sinai peninsula.

NINA RICCI
Before the presentation of the Spring Collection

SALE
of Winter Collection Models

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9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
20 Rue des Capucines

SUN AND SUN
This fabulous holiday spot has everything—magnificent beaches, pure air, superb hotels and restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with nightclubs, concerts and revues... plus year-round sunshine!

Amid Clashes, Jordan Ousts 400 Guerrillas to Syria

(Continued from Page 1)
the city at 2 p.m. with Jordanian troops sniping from several areas while the guerrillas sought to defuse the situation.

The guerrilla command has issued orders to "its fighters to control themselves and fire only when fired at and avoid any friction with the police," he said.

Amman radio said there were clashes in the capital near the large Hussein Mosque in the central area and army units were clearing up "pockets of resistance" in the Jabal Taj sector of the city.

The guerrillas said army tanks and artillery shelled the districts of el-Rumman and Rumman, 15 miles north of Amman, all through the night.

At 7 a.m. the army bombarded two areas near Jerash, 25 miles north of Amman, "as it has done every day for the last three days" a guerrilla statement said.

"Explosions and heavy machine-gun fire were heard in the central sector of the Jordan Valley," it said.

Generally Quiet Saturday
BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Information from Amman obtained by telephone yesterday said that shooting was heard early yesterday, but that the city was generally quiet.

Amman's population, still suffering from raw nerves following the ten days of heavy fighting in the civil war last September, stayed home, shops remained closed and parents kept their children home.

Commando wars of nerves against the Hussein regime are not new.

However, the government's position in this case was rendered difficult by the damning report about

events Friday by Brig. Ahmed Abdel Halim Hilmi, the Egyptian head of the Arab truce observers who took up their posts following the September fighting.

Gen. Hilmi put the blame for the current clashes squarely on the Jordanian Army. He charged that the government had mounted an offensive against new commando bases.

These bases, near the capital, were established after the commandos agreed last September to move out of Amman and other Jordanian cities. The new locations were chosen with the agreement of the Jordanian government.

Gen. Hilmi accused the Jordanian Army of barring him and other observers from the scene of Friday's fighting and then announced that he was suspending the work of the truce observers until further instructions from Cairo.

Hussein in Nursing Home
LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Jordanian sources in London were unable to say whether King Hussein plans to return to Jordan after his escape from Amman following a reported outbreak of fighting in his country.

King Hussein is in a London nursing home being treated for what was described as an irregular heartbeat.

Several American passengers on the Antilles said they were unable to understand the French-language orders to abandon ship.

Mrs. Marion Schenck said: "We stayed on deck for several hours. But after while they stopped giving announcements in English."

"That is the main fault I have with the French Line during the entire incident," she said. "We only put on our life jackets after we saw everybody else do it."

New Protests Are Reported In Gdansk Said to Be Aimed Against Arrests

(Continued from Page 1)
The reported protests are said to be directed against some of the unresolved aspects of last month's rioting, which began in Gdansk, spread to other cities and led to the downfall of Wladyslaw Gomulka, the former Communist party chief.

The Gdansk workers are understood to be calling for the release of those arrested during the December violence and for the removal from office of Imancy Loga-Sowinski, a Polish member who is head of the trade union movement.

Strikers and demonstrators in Gdansk and Szczecin, the scene of some of the most violence last month, had protested against what they said was the inadequacy of the trade union movement to press their demands.

Mr. Loga-Sowinski, who survived the Politburo shakeup that brought Edward Gierek to power as Mr. Gomulka's replacement, made a self-critical speech after the fighting had ended, promising stronger ties between the union and the workers.

The Gdansk shipyard protests are said by different sources to range from sit-down strikes to brief, coordinated work stoppages for consultations, held in such a way as not to cut into production.

There has been no official confirmation of the Gdansk stoppages, but the state radio said last night that many meetings have been taking place in Gdansk between workers and party officials.

A Politburo member and former party leader in the Gdansk area, Stanislaw Kocielek, was said to have addressed the workers, explaining the reasons for the economic unrest that led to the December riots and related issues.

It was a visit by Mr. Kocielek to the Gdansk area a few days before the riots broke out in December that was said to have helped cause the violence.

Mr. Kocielek was thought by the workers to be bringing good news in terms of some concession of their previous wage demands.

Instead, he spoke of the food price rises that were to be announced the next day.

Navigation Charts Blamed
PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI)—French Linc officials blame navigation charts for the Antilles going aground in the Caribbean, a company source said today.

The source said that neither British nor French navigational charts showed reefs in the area where the ship grounded.

The source also said that Capt. Kerardo "appeared not to have made a navigational error."

Stanley Reor, the secretary of the Army, had considered the Yamashita precedent "very closely" during the investigation of the alleged massacre at My Lai, in March 15, 1968, and had absolved Gen. Westmoreland of responsibility.

Robert E. Jordan 3d, general counsel of the Army, said that the Yamashita precedent did not apply to Gen. Westmoreland in the My Lai case because the Army had determined that the general had taken what "reasonable precautions" he could.

"All that one would expect a major commander to take" to prevent such alleged atrocities.

Mr. Taylor said, in the telephone interview, however, that in his opinion the responsibility that could accrue to Gen. Westmoreland for war crimes under the Yamashita precedent was not confined to the My Lai massacre.

He said that he considered "far more serious" than My Lai the civilian deaths caused by widespread bombing and shelling of Vietnamese hamlets in so-called free-fire zones, the forced evacuation of peasants from their hamlets and what he termed a failure to adequately

Fire Guts French Cruise Ship In Caribbean; All 635 Safe

(Continued from Page 1)
on deck. I didn't even want to collect that money I had around. I then helped passengers into lifeboats and abandoned ship with the rest of the crew."

Several American passengers on the Antilles said they were unable to understand the French-language orders to abandon ship.

Mrs. Marion Schenck said: "We stayed on deck for several hours. But after while they stopped giving announcements in English."

"That is the main fault I have with the French Line during the entire incident," she said. "We only put on our life jackets after we saw everybody else do it."

The first SOS was sounded about 6:30 p.m. It was picked up by the Queen Elizabeth 2, and the giant British ship, already carrying 800 persons, made its way at full speed to the scene.

Capt. Bill Warwick, on the bridge of the QE-2, steered his way near the shores of Muskeget about 11:15 p.m. and began the rescue operation. It was about 6:15 a.m. yesterday before it was over.

"The crew of the QE-2 was absolutely heroic," said QE-2 passenger Gerald Healy. He told how lifeboats lowered from the QE-2 plowed through heavy seas to shore, where the passengers, including many "distressed" women, were waiting for rescue.

"Lines snapped like rubber bands" in the seas, Mr. Healy said. He said he watched from the decks of the QE-2 about a mile

from the Antilles, as flames engulfed the ship.

"She was ablaze from stem to stern," he said. He said there was no panic and that none of the Antilles passengers appeared hurt.

"The rescue operation went smoothly."

The QE-2 picked up 501 passengers and crew. Forty-nine others were taken in the yacht Cutty Sark to the nearby island of Bequia. Eighty-five were aboard the French Line freighter Suffren bound for Barbados.

Captain Kerardo was among those on Bequia.

The Antilles, built in 1952, was the French Line's No. 2 ship after the flagship France. It was en route to Barbados on a tour of the Caribbean that began in San Juan last Monday.

The QE-2 also was en route to Barbados on a Caribbean cruise when it answered the SOS.

A chartered jet liner last night returned 130 passengers from Barbados to Puerto Rico, where many had boarded the Antilles.

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ONE OF THE VICTIMS—One of four men injured and feathered Saturday and yesterday in Belfast is shown while still bound to a lamp post in Falls Road. A statement purporting to come from the outlawed Irish Republican Army said the action was the sentence of an IRA court which had found the men guilty of breaking and entering Roman Catholic homes in Belfast.

Pentagon Says Defoliation May Help S. Vietnam Economy

(Continued from Page 1)
The Defense Department denied that there was conclusive evidence that the U.S. Army defoliation programs had been as catastrophic for South Vietnam as alleged in a recent study by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The study, made under the supervision of Dr. Matthew S. Meselson, professor of biology at Harvard University, asserted that at least a fifth of the 12 million acres of mangrove forest in South Vietnam had been "utterly destroyed."

It said some unknown factor had prevented any vegetation from returning to those areas.

Jerry W. Friedheim, the Defense Department spokesman, said Friday that Dr. Meselson could not know from his study that the mangrove forest would not come back.

Ching what he described as expert information available to the Department of Defense, Mr. Friedheim said there was no certainty of this.

In addition, he said, some parts of South Vietnam's economy, notably the forest industry and small farmers, might have benefited from defoliation.

"Parts of the hardwood forest have been destroyed and can now be lumbered," he said. "Defoliation permits easier access, so crews can go in and bring out the wood."

"At the same time," he said, "peasants now find room to grow garden crops right at the edge of the road, where they have easy access to the city."

In his comments on the Meselson study, Mr. Friedheim said a more thorough one was about to be made by the National Academy of Sciences.

Defense Funds
He said the defoliation policy had been a military necessity, but he also said that the program was being phased out because changed circumstances had reduced the need for it.

Mr. Friedheim said the effect of care for the civilian casualties that resulted from this deliberate conduct of the war.

You are not supposed to do that under the laws of war," Mr. Taylor said. "You are supposed to take some precautions to make sure that the people you are killing are really guilty... that's not what you're doing when you call an air strike in on a village because of some sniper fire."

Military Stressed
Mr. Taylor, a 62-year-old Democrat, said that while he stood by his inclusion of civilian leaders in his answer to Mr. Cavett's question, he had meant—in terms of the Yamashita precedent—to basically confine his answer to Gen. Westmoreland and other senior military commanders in Vietnam.

The only civilian leader to whom the Yamashita precedent might conceivably be applied was President Johnson as commander-in-chief, he said.

Asked if he thought it ought to be applied to the former president, he said: "I don't think I want to answer that directly at this time."

Mr. Taylor, who is not known for any political radicalism, said

White Officer Killed, 2d Hurt After Dispute With Black GIs

(Continued from Page 1)
armed, they said, and no other argument between two white officers and several black enlisted men led to the death Friday morning of an American Army major. Another white officer was injured in the shooting, informed sources said today.

The U.S. Command today would say only that the major was killed and another major wounded.

Informed sources said what happened was the latest in the growing number of "fraggings," in which enlisted men attack their leaders, sometimes to threaten and sometimes to kill because of hostility caused by problems of race, attitudes toward the war and antagonism toward unpopular officers and sergeants.

The term "fraggings" is derived from the fragmentation grenade, the weapon reportedly most often used in these attacks on officers.

The Army has refused to provide details of the incident pending completion of an investigation and "notification of the victim's next of kin." The Army did, however, disclose that the shooting took place at the Quang Tri base camp of the 1st Brigade, 5th Mechanized Division in South Vietnam's northernmost province.

Reliable Account
Eighty reliable sources, who asked that the two officers' names be withheld, provided the following account of what happened:

The two officers, both white, were returning to their quarters after checking the armored troop carriers belonging to their unit at 12:30 a.m. Friday.

"They were walking by when they heard this loud music blasting out of one of the enlisted men's boozies [bars]," the sources said "and they went in to tell the guys to knock it off because it was so loud."

Inside, five black enlisted men sat listening to the loud music, and they turned down the music as the officers requested.

Two Strangers
Then the officers noticed that two of the soldiers were not from the unit assigned to the hut, and they told the two strangers, also American soldiers, to leave.

"They started to argue," the sources continued, "and one of the enlisted men turned on the stereo music up full blast again."

One of the officers yanked the music system's plug out of the wall socket and ordered the two soldiers out of the hut. They left, and one of the officers stood in the doorway "to keep them from coming back in," the sources said, suggesting that the two enlisted men had been thrown out.

"So one of the majors was standing in the doorway, and the next thing he knew he was on the ground wounded, and there was another flash and the second major went down."

MPs Arrive
The wounded major in the doorway crawled to a first-aid station nearby for help, and when the military police arrived "at the scene of the shooting" they found the second officer dead on the ground near the hut.

The sources said they did not know if any arrests had been made nor who fired the shots. Neither of the two officers was

South Vietnamese officials say that the clearing program is essential to a special pacification drive that has been in the region since August. Bao Huo's villagers do not dispute the necessity of clearing the wooded area, to stop enemy infiltration. What they do object to is forcing human laborers when armored bulldozers could be used, as they are throughout South Vietnam in similar operations.

But here, the villagers are told, no bulldozers are available.

It is believed, however, not confirmed, that four villagers have been killed and at least 14 seriously injured while clearing the area.

The clearing program recruits Vietnamese male civilians between the ages of 15 and 60, but sometimes women are made to do the work. One 20-year-old woman, the mother of eight, was conscripted and lost her right arm and left leg by stepping on a mine. Another victim—partly blinded and with impaired hearing—is a 15-year-old boy, Tran Van Dien.

Money for Bribes
One villager said: "Who will help us? Some man pay to be excused from doing it but we are poor people. Most of them have not enough money for such bribes."

Added to their fear of the grueling work is the fact that the Viet Cong villagers also complain that they are not being paid for the work and that their own fields suffer during their absence.

A letter of protest was signed in September by 21 South Vietnamese men, and sent to the province chief, Lt. Col. Nguyen Dang Phuong. But the chief has not acknowledged it.

The growing problem is being given in Saigon to the problem is at least partly because of two young Americans, Ronald Moran, 24, and Alexander Shinkov, 26. They both arrived in South Vietnam in March, 1969, and formerly worked in a community development program in this area sponsored by the International Volunteer Service. They left the group this month so that they could freely protest the program in the village.

Cambodian Border Clash

(Continued from Page 1)
88 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong.

One of the only four reported American fatalities came when a U.S. ordnance team was clearing debris from a South Vietnamese ammunition dump which had exploded Thursday near the east-coast port of Qui Nhon, 100 miles north of Saigon.

A grenade exploded yesterday morning during the clearing operation, killing one American and wounding seven, a U.S. spokesman said today.

The spokesman also said three Americans were killed yesterday when North Vietnamese gunners shot down an OH-6 Cayuse light observation helicopter close to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), in the extreme north of South Vietnam.

In the northern provinces of Quang Tin and Quang Ngai, troops of the U.S. 23rd (Americal) Division killed 32 guerrillas and captured 20 prisoners and 17 weapons for the loss of eight men wounded in a series of clashes yesterday.

American Division troops also found the bodies of six guerrillas believed killed last Friday, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile a South Vietnamese military spokesman said government troops killed 56 guerrillas yesterday in the northern provinces of Quang Tin, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai.

Government casualties in the scattered actions were reported to be light, the spokesman said.

U.S. Will Not Keep Bases on Chile Soil

(Continued from Page 1)
SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Agreement under which the United States had three bases on Chilean soil have expired and will not be renewed, Defense Minister Alejandro Rio Valdivia said yesterday.

The U.S. Air Force maintained three bases in Chile under a joint agreement to study the ionosphere, but personnel were withdrawn after Marxist President Salvador Allende was elected in September. Mr. Valdivia said neither party was interested in renewing the agreement.

WEATHER

ALBANY	6	7	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Partly cloudy
ANAKA	8	48	Very cloudy
ATHENS	10	48	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	16	81	Showers
BELGRADE	5	23	Overcast
BERLIN	12	63	Partly cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Sunny
BUDAPEST	10	49	Very cloudy
CAIRO	18	61	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Partly cloudy
COSTA D'AZUR	14	57	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	53	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Sunny
FRANKFURT	10	50	Sunny
GENOVA	12	53	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	4	39	Overcast
ISTANBUL	8	48	Overcast
JAKARTA	16	63	Partly cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Partly cloudy
LONDON	12	53	Partly cloudy
MADRID	4	39	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	2	35	Snow
MUNICH	8	48	Overcast
NEW YORK	2	36	Sunny
OSAKA	10	50	Sunny
PARIS	10	50	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	4	39	Sunny
ROME	12	53	Partly cloudy
SOBIA	4	39	Snow
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Very cloudy
TOKYO	10	50	Cloudy
TUNIS	13	59	Cloudy
VIENNA	7	45	Cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	32	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	50	Sunny

كلدا من الاصل

Intense Investigation Under Way

Embarrassed U.S. Searching For Soviet Mission Bombers

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP)—A multiple investigation is under way on the bombing of the Soviet cultural mission in Washington Friday, which put the United States in a highly embarrassing international position.

Administration sources said that repeated attacks on Soviet installations in the United States have reached an "intolerable" point. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Washington Metropolitan Police Department and the Executive Protective Service are cooperating in an especially intensive investigation of Friday's bombing.

For the first time, armed guards have been posted on a 24-hour watch around all five buildings in Washington used by the Soviet Union.

Americans Hit By Vandals In Moscow

(Continued from Page 1) additional acts of harassment against its personnel, but said it received many letters over the weekend, protesting against the American government's alleged failure to provide "normal working conditions" for Soviet establishments and to protect Russians against "Zionist extremists."

The Soviet government last Monday had threatened retaliation against Americans stationed in Moscow because of the continued harassment of its people in the United States by the Jewish groups. The situation was exacerbated Friday when a bomb exploded outside a Soviet Embassy building in Washington. An anonymous phone caller who reported the explosion gave the "never again" slogan of the Jewish Defense League, a group active in anti-Soviet demonstrations.

Meanwhile, W. Averell Harriman, a veteran diplomat and Democratic party leader, arrived in Moscow tonight on a private visit to participate in any talks that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, may have with Soviet leaders.

Sen. Muskie, now in Cairo as part of a trip to several countries, is due here on Thursday and plans to see Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. Mr. Harriman, who has met Mr. Kosygin several times, hopes to introduce the two men to each other.

Counter-Productive

At the airport, Mr. Harriman deplored the acts against Soviet personnel in America but denied Soviet charges that the American government was doing nothing about them. He said that retaliation by the Russians could be "counter-productive."

Despite the retaliation campaign, which has put psychological pressure on the American community, there is no sign that it has attracted any popular support. Indeed, authorities have not reported in their press any of the incidents.

Americans who have met Russians in the last few days have reported no untoward incidents and indeed, today, Russians met in ordinary conversation seemed as friendly as ever.

U.S. Health Service Study Women Can't Quit Smoking As Successfully as Men Can

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 10 (NYT)—A government smoking research project, under way since 1966 at San Diego and Syracuse, N.Y., has concluded that women are less determined and far less successful than men in breaking the cigarette habit.

Doctors and psychologists engaged in the five-year behavioral study sponsored by the U.S. Public Health Service, are at a loss to explain what they described as a "persistent phenomenon" of women's behavior in giving up cigarettes. Among those who do swear off—a "relapse" rate that is 38 percent higher than that of men.

Over the last 15 years, starting with a sharp upsurge after the Korean War, the use of cigarettes by women has doubled in comparison to a steady drop in usage by men. Since 1966, despite a large reduction in the number of cigarettes, American adults smoking cigarettes has dropped 4.5 million—the 1970 total of 44.7 million—the 1957 total of 49.2 million.

And the number of women cigarette smokers has fallen only slightly since 1969 and remains about one in 12 of those men who have sworn off cigarettes since 1966—more than one-third of all male smokers—has returned to the habit, but the relapse rate for women over the four-year period was considerably higher, one in nine.

foreign diplomatic establishment, he said, is a federal offense. "At least a dozen" Metropolitan police are working on the case, said Sgt. Daniel Nosen of the burglary squad, which investigates all bombings here.

No One Injured Occupants in the building escaped injury when the explosion occurred about 4:30 a.m. Friday at the four-story Soviet cultural center and residence in downtown Washington. Sgt. Nosen said the device which detonated appears to have been "a pipe bomb, six-to-eight inches long and about three inches in diameter," filled with a low-velocity explosive. He said bomb fragments are being analyzed at the FBI laboratory.

An anonymous caller, who telephoned newspaper offices Friday to boast of the bombing, used the slogans "Let our people go!" and "Never Again!" The militantly anti-Soviet Jewish Defense League uses the "Never Again" slogan, but it disclaimed responsibility for Friday's blast.

The Soviet Union repeatedly has called on the United States to act against the Jewish Defense League. Many Jewish leaders and groups have condemned all acts of violence against Soviet institutions. U.S. officials privately maintain that such attacks play into the hands of the "international Zionist conspiracy" charges by the Soviet Union and Arab nations, and undermine Israeli interests in the Arab-Israeli struggle.

What particularly embarrassed the United States was that on Tuesday, in answer to an earlier Soviet protest, the State Department confidently announced that the United States is "acting aggressively to prevent" any attacks on Soviet offices.

Assurances Looked Foolish The U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Jacob Beam, was in the process of delivering an assurance to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko when the new blast came in Washington. Mr. Beam found himself facing a fresh, strong protest. The intended assurances looked foolish.

To retaliate, the Soviet Union has charged the United States with "conniving" in the attacks and has warned that if there is no protection for Soviet institutions or personnel in this country, protection cannot be assured for Americans there either.

The United States has condemned the "threat." There are now a continuing series of harassments of U.S. diplomats in Moscow, at what is regarded as a carefully controlled, fairly low level, so far.

The Soviet charge that the United States is "conniving" in attacks on Russian buildings, as Soviet diplomats have explained it to American counterparts, does not literally mean conspiring to plant a bomb but sharing responsibility through failure to prevent them or to apprehend the culprits.

American officials acknowledge their lack of apprehensions so far and are anxious to demonstrate good faith in investigating and preventing violence.

In Moscow, the problem is simpler—all buildings and quarters occupied by foreigners are under constant guard. U.S. officials are reluctant to adopt that model of a closed society, but now feel compelled to take stronger action to prevent attacks.

London Protest for Soviet Jews LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—About 5,000 persons, most of them Jews, marched in silence through central London today to deliver a protest note to the Russian Embassy here on alleged persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The note was headed in by a delegation which included British chief rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits as a traditional Jewish lament was sounded on rams' horns outside the embassy.

The protest note urged the Soviet government to stop harassing Soviet Jewry, to allow Soviet Jews to emigrate and to conduct trials in public.



ON THE WATERFRONT—Smoke rising over lower Manhattan Saturday morning as fireboats pour water into a five-alarm fire that gutted two piers. Forty land-based fire companies also answered the call to the Wall Street area blaze. The tallest of the financial district buildings in the unfinished World Trade Center.

GM Will Halt Dumping Into Hudson River

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP)—General Motors has promised to abolish discharges of raw industrial wastes from a plant at Tarrytown, N.Y., into the Hudson River, the Justice Department announced yesterday.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said GM has agreed to a court judgment that gives the government all of the relief it sought when it sued the company on Dec. 15 in federal court in New York. Judge Constance Baker Motley has signed the judgment.

All discharges of caustics and of deadly metals such as chromium, will be eliminated immediately, the department said. GM will accomplish this, starting Feb. 1, by pumping effluents containing the substances from tanks and hauling them away in railroad tank cars.

After July 1 GM will treat the same substances in two 10,000-gallon tanks which, under terms of the judgment, are to be built for this specific purpose.

In addition, GM is to construct three tanks with a capacity of 1.2 million gallons each to hold and treat all industrial discharges from the Tarrytown plant. These tanks are to be in operation by next Dec. 31.

By Feb. 4, GM is required to establish to the court's satisfaction that it is taking, and will take, every reasonable, practical step to reduce the quantity of refuse—other than metals and caustics—being discharged into the Hudson, the department said. Such refuse includes paints and metallic pigments.

The original complaint charged that GM "knowingly, continuously and unlawfully" had discharged industrial waste into the Hudson in violation of the Federal Refuse Act of 1939.

Dutschke Gets Post At Danish University

AARHUS, Denmark, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Former German student leader Rudi Dutschke has accepted a post as lecturer in history at Aarhus University, Prof. Johannes Steok said today.

The 30-year-old student was declared "undesirable" by the British government and had an appeal for extension of his visa rejected by the Immigration Tribunal Thursday.

Teen-Age Poll Ranks Pollution As U.S. Top Woe; Drugs, War 2d

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—In a poll of 57,000 American high school and junior high students, air and water pollution was rated the nation's top problems. Communism ranked last in eight possible categories.

The poll, conducted by Scholastic magazine and released today, involved students in 1,647 schools throughout the country. Asked to select the three most important issues facing the nation, 57 percent of the students cited pollution. The Vietnam war and drug abuse followed—51 percent each. Next in order were crime, inflation, race relations, hunger and poverty, and Communism, the latter mentioned by 21 percent of those polled.

A large majority of the students, 76 percent, said they felt persons who burn the American flag should be arrested, although most opposed penalties for using the flag as an article of clothing or for combining it with other symbols, such as the peace symbol.

On the drugs, 68 percent said they believed drug use was growing among teen-agers. Only 12 percent said they did not consider it a problem, while 16 percent said they didn't know.

A total of 71 percent of all students favored abandoning the Electoral College to have direct election of the president, while the balance said they would retain the present system.

Proceeds to Aid Research 2 U.S. Agencies Propose Tax On Sulfur in Coal, Oil and Gas

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—To Congress on the environment, which is tentatively scheduled for Feb. 9.

One unknown factor is the attitude of the incoming secretary of the Treasury, John B. Connally Jr. All of his key subordinates at the Treasury support the idea, however, and believe that Mr. Connally's support of it could be crucial when the time comes for Congress to consider the plan.

A somewhat similar proposal that the Treasury made last year to tax the lead content of gasoline never cleared even the first congressional hurdle, the House Ways and Means Committee. One reason, in the opinion of many both in Congress and in the administration, was that the outgoing secretary of the Treasury, David M. Kennedy, was not an effective spokesman before Congress.

Officials of the Treasury and the Council on Environmental Quality who have worked out the new sulfur tax idea would also like to reauthorize the lead tax to Congress this year. But it was oil industry opposition that was mainly responsible for killing the lead tax in the last session of Congress and Mr. Connally has many close ties to that industry.

Whether the oil industry would also fight the sulfur tax plan is not known. But it is believed that the economic impact on the oil industry would be less than that of the impact of the lead tax.

Insufficient Fuel There is not enough low-sulfur fuel, regardless of costs, to meet the needs of utilities and other fossil-fuel users. Thus, the one real hope of eliminating sulfur-dioxide emissions is seen as improved technology in the use of high-sulfur fuels.

Other unsolved problems in anti-pollution technology include the development of a sufficiently heavy means of turning coal into gas by a process that removes the sulfur.

Congress has already provided \$27 million for research this year in fuel and combustion technology. But much more money is believed to be needed if technological breakthroughs are going to come fast enough to stop the rapid increase in the amount of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.

Just how high the sulfur tax ought to be is a matter that the Treasury and the industry experts have not yet worked out. They are considering a tax of one cent a pound of sulfur content in the first year, rising to ten cents a pound by 1976.

Jaycees Cite Ron Ziegler, Elvis Presley

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 10 (AP)—Entertainer Elvis Presley and presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler are among the latest "outstanding young men" of America, named by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Jaycees released the names of the winners last night in advance of presentation of the awards at the annual national Jaycees congress to be held Jan. 15-16 in Memphis.

The award said of Mr. Presley, 36, of Memphis: "Unlike many performers, past and present, Presley can't be categorized as 'entertainer' or 'showman.' He has not forgotten his birthplace, Tupelo, Miss., to which he recently donated funds for a youth development program."

Mr. Ziegler, 31, was cited by the Jaycees as "a vital link between the President and the nation. He is known to the White House press corps as being accurate, informed and loyal to the chief executive."

The winners were announced by Jaycee President Gordon Thomas following selection by a panel of judges headed by former President Lyndon B. Johnson. They are: Thomas J. Atkins, 31, the first Negro congressman in Boston's history; Dr. Mario R. Caposci, 35, a biophysicist at the Harvard Medical School; Walter J. Humann, 33, a former White House fellow and one of the key figures in planning a postal reorganization.

Also, Wendell Cherry, 36, Louisville, Ky., self-made millionaire and partner in the Kentucky Colonels professional basketball team; Thomas Edward Coll, 35, of Hartford, Conn., who founded the "rehabilitation corps," a private version of the government's Job Corps; Jim Goetz, 34, of Lakeland, Fla., owner of a chain of radio stations and formerly the youngest lieutenant governor in the state when he took office at 30.

Also, D. George J. Todaro, 33, of Bethesda, Md., a National Cancer Institute scientist, and Capt. William Buchta, 25, a West Point professor and Medal-of-Honor winner in Vietnam.

Immunity Offer In Angela Davis Case Is Reported

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—A San Quentin inmate accused of murdering a judge in the Aug. 7 Marin County civic center shooting says in a court affidavit disclosed yesterday that he was offered immunity if he would perjure himself to convict his black co-defendant Angela Davis.

Russell Magee, 31, also said that prison guards and sheriff's deputies accidentally killed Judge Harold Haley and three others in an attempt to kill him (Magee).

Magee said the offer of immunity was made by Sausalito attorney A. Leonard Bjorklund, later appended to represent him on behalf of Marin County Superior Court Judge Joseph G. Wilson and E. Warren McGuire.

Mr. Bjorklund said: "These allegations are absolutely false." Magee, who has consistently rejected court-appointed counsel, made the accusation in a motion he prepared himself, seeking to disqualify Mr. Bjorklund. The attorney also has asked to withdraw as Magee's attorney.

Magee declared under penalty of perjury that the charge was true. He said he also filed a complaint against Mr. Bjorklund with the California State Bar.

Lunokhod, Revived, Prowls 150 Yards

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The Lunokhod moon robot covered 150 yards during its first travel session yesterday after two weeks of hibernation during the lunar night. This said today.

The session concentrated on taking samples of moon soil to determine its chemical composition and photography that revealed several "comparatively fresh" craters. This said.

Shepard, at 47, Fit to Lead Apollo Moon Flight Jan. 31

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—At the age of 47, when most men get winded running for a bus, Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr., of the Navy, declared himself physically fit and "happy to be back in business again" as the commander of the Apollo-14 moonflight scheduled to start Jan. 31.

Capt. Shepard was the nation's first astronaut to fly in space a decade ago, and will be the oldest to endure the stresses of spaceflight. At the Apollo-14 crew's last news conference here yesterday before going into pre-mission isolation, Capt. Shepard said that he saw "no similarities at all" between his 15-minute 302-mile suborbital Mercury flight in 1961 and the planned nine-day 500,000-mile Apollo journey to the moon and back.

Apollo-14 will be the nation's first attempt to land men on the moon since Apollo-13, which almost ended in disaster last April when an oxygen-tank explosion crippled the spaceship and forced the astronauts to circle the moon and return without a landing.

Risks Reduced The Apollo-14 astronauts said that modifications since the accident, including an extra oxygen tank and storage battery, made their spacecraft a "better and more mature" vehicle, and somewhat reduced the risks of their mission.

Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, also of the Navy, plan to land Feb. 5 on a cratered region of the moon known as Fra Mauro. They are scheduled to stay on the moon 33 1/2 hours and spend eight or nine hours outside walking and working on the surface.

Unlike the plains where Apollo-11 and 12 landed, Fra Mauro is a fairly rugged area pocked with small craters and strewn with rocky rubble. Some of the rocks there may be debris from nearby highlands and, therefore, older than any rocks gathered thus far on the moon. Fra Mauro is located near the moon's equator, and slightly to the left of the moon's center as seen from the earth.

While Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell are on the surface, Maj. Stuart A. Roosa of the Air Force will pilot the Apollo command ship in lunar orbit. One of his primary duties will be to take detailed photographs of future landing sites and to photograph space phenomena from the back side of the moon, away from earthshine and sunlight.

1st Space Flight For 2 Neither Comdr. Mitchell nor Maj. Roosa has ever flown in space before. Comdr. Mitchell, 40, holds a doctorate in astronautics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Maj. Roosa, 37, is a former Air Force test pilot. But at the news conference, most of the questions were directed toward Capt. Shepard—the last of the original seven astronauts to be on active flight duty and the only one to be making a trip to the moon. He was required to full flight status in 1969 following surgery that corrected an intestinal hernia.

After ten years, Capt. Shepard was as trim as the day he stepped into the Mercury capsule on top of the Redstone rocket, and seemed only slightly fuller in the face. His brown hair was brushed forward and was longer than the old military cut. He is said now to be the richest of the astronauts.

CAB Staff Favors 6% Fare Increase For U.S. Airlines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Staff investigators of the Civil Aeronautics Board Friday recommended a 6-percent increase in domestic passenger fares to help airlines meet rising costs.

The CAB's Bureau of Economics said the increase should take effect by May 1. Two full fare increases totaling 10 percent were granted by the CAB in 1969, and selective increases averaging 2.5 percent have been approved during 1970 and the first week of this year.

The industry has forecast that the 12 major lines may have a total loss of almost \$300 million in 1971. The CAB is investigating the fare structure to see if more increases are justified.

Pompidou Shoots Boars

BLOIS, France, Jan. 10 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou shot four wild boars while hunting with friends in the Parc de Chambord.

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SOMETHING NEW—Tricia Nixon, who paid a surprise visit to Catalina Island, Calif., this weekend with her father, the President, had another surprise on her finger, a large ring. Tricia, shown here with family friend Bebe Rebozo, had no comment when asked if it was an engagement ring. However, Washington Star columnist Betty Beale reported that Miss Nixon and Harvard law student Edward Finch Cox, both 24, will be married June 14.

Soviet 'Sensitivity'

The Soviet Union has not been exporting revolution with quite the zeal of its youthful days—or, for that matter, with the zeal of Communist China. Nevertheless, it is likely to view the boyish high spirits of most demonstrators and dynamiters outside its borders with tolerance, if not actual enthusiasm. When an American judge, for example, is taken from the bench and murdered, and Angela Davis is arrested for complicity, the arrest is in the eyes of Tass, an act of capitalist oppression. The burning of American flags and the looting of American offices abroad are justified reactions to American imperialism. But when the demonstrations are against Soviet officials abroad—that is quite another matter.

Obviously, the Soviet officials are acutely sensitive to the worldwide wave of indignation that rose in the wake of the Leningrad trials. It is unpleasant to be reminded that a great many people regard Soviet justice as an agent of Soviet policy, and to find that policy, with respect to the minimal liberties of Soviet subjects and also toward the Middle East, called into question. The response was in keeping with the Soviet ability to apply a double standard of conduct when its own interests are involved. That is to say, the Kremlin demands a kind of performance by American police in defense of Soviet officials and buildings which it

regards as rank oppression when used for the protection of American citizens and institutions.

None of this justifies the extra-legal, or positively illegal, actions of extremists against Communists, whether it is the bombing of a Soviet building in Washington to protest the Leningrad trials or the boycott by New York Longshoremen of a Polish ship. In fact, as the Soviets have made plain, and as both Washington officials and Jewish leaders have emphasized, such acts are counter-productive, as well as being violations of good order. The taste for violence which has affected so many radicals in so many countries is worse than stupid. But it is also stupid to apply purely political tests to violence—to argue that what is morally tolerable only as a last resort is justifiable as a first expedient because it is wrapped in one set of slogans rather than another. And it would be a massive failure of statesmanship to allow such tests, and the emotions they encourage, the retaliations they invite, to affect matters of great international import. To permit, if not actually inspire, the deepening of divisions between the United States and the Soviet Union because of such incidents is an affront to good sense and, worse, a blow to the slow and painful process of bringing peace to a much-troubled world.

Good-bye to Tonkin Gulf!

One of the last acts of Congress has gone almost completely unnoticed, and apparently the House, at least, wanted it that way. In approving the conference report on the foreign military sales bill, both houses voted to repeal the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. After 6 1/2 years Congress thus withdrew the go-ahead signal it had given President Johnson to initiate the war in Vietnam.

Sen. Sparkman told his colleagues that the repeal was "perhaps the most significant item agreed to" in the bill. "The repeal of this resolution," he went on to say, "should help to clear away some of the debris and controversy over executive-legislative branch powers and responsibilities that arose as a result of the war." Sen. Doole welcomed the repeal because the Tonkin Gulf Resolution "is inappropriate to today's realities in Southeast Asia." On the House side there was even less comment. Rep. Morgan explained the House's belated acceptance of the Senate repealer in a single sentence: "Our feeling was that changes in U.S. policy and provisions of law recently enacted have made this resolution no longer significant."

The effect is to put Congress on record as saying that the United States is no longer "prepared," as the President determines, to use armed force in defense of Vietnam. President Nixon has said on various occasions that he is not relying upon the Tonkin Gulf Resolution for any operation in Asia. The current reasoning is that, with the war in the process of liquidation, the commander in chief has ample authority, without specific authorization from Congress, to protect the withdrawing American forces. It does not follow, however, that the repeal was meaningless. At the very least it has wiped out a reckless congressional assumption that the

President has inherent power to make war, and in a negative way it puts Congress on record as favoring de-escalation of the war. In contrast to its almost unanimous vote for escalation in 1964.

When this action is considered alongside the Cooper-Church provision forbidding the use of American ground troops and advisers in Cambodia, it marks a significant change of mood on Capitol Hill. Apparently a majority in Congress now wants to reclaim control over war-making, although there is still much disagreement as to how this should be done. We hope that this diversity of views can be narrowed in the 1971 session. At least the next step seems relatively clear. Last spring Sen. Mathias and majority leader Mansfield sponsored a resolution to repeal all the miscellaneous congressional clearances for the use of armed forces abroad in crises specified by the President. This would include the Formosa, Middle East and Cuba resolutions. The State Department acknowledged last March that it was not relying upon any of these resolutions in its conduct of foreign policy. Yet they remain on the books as a sort of invitation to the President to grab any old excuse for plunging into war on his own discretion if a new emergency should arise.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has urged that any new authorizations for the use of armed forces abroad, short of a declaration of war, should be carefully limited as to time, place and purpose. The relics now on the books are not so limited. The good start made with the Tonkin Gulf repealer should be extended to all the other measures that seem to acquiesce in presidential wars.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Whither the Big Two?

Are relations between the Big Two headed for another confrontation or toward a phase of cooperation? It looks very much as if the internal crisis of American society paralyzed or was likely to paralyze the President, responsible for external action. This is perhaps the essential fact.

Ten years ago, J. F. Kennedy denounced in his campaign the danger of the "missile gap." Now the majority of the Democrats, Kennedy's supporters, refuse to vote ABM appropriations and declare themselves indifferent to the balance of nuclear forces. They go back to the theory of "minimum deterrence," which they rejected ten years ago.

The U.S. Senate's reticence to vote military appropriations for the first time since 1950 inappropriately appears to the eyes of allies and foes as the symptom of a falling will, or a desire for retreat. And everyone, from Tokyo to Berlin, wonders whether, at top level, a balance of wills as much as of forces will maintain the relative world stability.

—Raymond Aron in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

President's Prophecy

If ever there was a self-fulfilling prophecy it is Mr. Nixon's that in 1971 the economy will expand, inflation will slow down and unemployment will be brought under control: "1971 will be a good year, and 1972 will

be a very good year." Both years will, of course, need to be just that if the President is to win a second term in 1972.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Heath and India

The problems dividing the two countries (India and Britain) are substantial. But Mr. Heath's good record on racial questions and the emphasis he has placed on aid to developing countries in the British overseas aid program are points in his favor, which have not gone unnoticed in New Delhi.

Even if nothing more is achieved than the creation of a better climate between the two prime ministers, Mr. Heath's visit to India will have been worthwhile.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

A Vintage Question

Will the French president, as he says he would like to do, soon be toasting Mr. Heath in champagne? There are, as he said, still major problems to be overcome in the historic Brussels negotiations. There are perhaps even greater hurdles to be cleared at home in persuading British public opinion and doubting MPs that the time is overdue for this country to take her rightful place in Europe.

Yet the makings of a compromise acceptable both to the Six and to the four candidate states for Market membership is already visible. From that much could flow.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1896
PARIS—A sensational arrest was made yesterday in connection with the judicial inquiry into the blackmailing of which Max Lebaudy was the victim. The arrest of the Vicomte de Civry, who was taken into custody at his residence, caused considerable surprise on the boulevard, in military circles and in the world of sport, in which quarters the Vicomte was generally liked.

Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1921
NEW YORK—Consumption of alcohol and near-alcohol is increasing in various sections of the country, according to reports reaching this city. Two men are dead, one is blind and one is ill after a drinking party at Newark, N.J., from liquor obtained from the Bowery here. Chicago authorities report cases of insanity during December as 33 percent more than the last officially "wet" December.

Twin-Pillar Concept

But more reliance on atomic devices and less upon conventional force goals that have never been reached impinge on trans-Atlantic relationships. To implement other and more durable Kennedy ideas—the concept of twin pillars linking North America and West Europe in the alliance—it is necessary to change outdated U.S. policy



The President at Age 58

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—People who work in the White House usually say pleasant and generous things about the President, even when he drives and torments them, as President Johnson did, but there is something both sad and insistent about the official praise for President Nixon on his 58th birthday.

His closest associates seem to be saying: If you could see him of work as we see him in the White House, you would trust and believe. Men like George Shultz, head of the powerful new Office of Management and Budget, who is a symbol of integrity in this administration, don't say such things merely out of sympathy for the man who bears the terrible responsibilities of the presidency.

So there is a puzzle here. The men who know Nixon best believe in him most, and the opposite of this is also true: those who know him least, doubt the most.

It is important to try to understand this, for the insiders not only resent the failure of the outsiders to share their confidence in the President, but are troubled by their own failure to make the public believe as they believe, and on the testimony of the President's former counselor in the White House, Patrick Moynihan, they are losing confidence in themselves in the struggle.

A difference between the insiders who see him struggling objectively, industriously and even nobly for answers to all his intractable problems, and the outsiders who see him arguing politically and even theatrically for his policies and his party. One day, as he says, wearing his "presidential hat," and the next his Republican hat.

It is the old problem of ends and means. Nobody who listens to George Shultz, Bob Finch and Henry Kissinger in the White House, or Secretary Rogers or Secretary of H.E.W. Richardson in the cabinet, can doubt the sincerity of their trust in the President's goodwill and good intentions. These are serious men, concerned about the Republic even more than they are concerned about the administration; still, there is a problem between the President's objectives and his tactics and his means.

About the ideal goal of human affairs, Aldous Huxley wrote long ago: "there has existed in our civilization, and, for nearly 30 centuries, a very general agreement. From Isaiah to Karl Marx the prophets have spoken with one voice. In the golden age to which they looked forward, there will be

liberty, peace, justice and brotherly love. Nations shall no more lift sword against nation: 'The free development of each will lead to the free development of all.' The world shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

With regard to the goal, there is and for long has been a very general agreement. Not so with regard to the roads which lead to the goal. Here unanimity and certainty give place to utter confusion, to the clash of contradictory opinion, dogmatically held and acted upon with the violence of fanaticism.

This is really the problem now in Washington. The insiders see the President's ideals and objectives; but the outsiders see his inconsistencies and uncertainties, and the two are clearly in conflict.

In short, it is not fair to say that the White House staff is wrong. No doubt they are right in believing in his integrity and his goals which they see every day in their conversations with him. But as even they admit, he has not managed to convey to the people the qualities the insiders see in the privacy of the White House.

Letters

Historic Find

In the course of research for a film with a World War II background, I came upon a "gold mine" of authentic, documented, fascinating, almost incredible details of the tragic period 1939-45 in French history. Volumes 13, 14, 15, 16 of *Historical Magazine*, *hors série*.

If I had discovered this material earlier, it would have saved me weeks of time and effort. Some of the highly pertinent facts which clarify the confusing information about Gen. de Gaulle's actions were not even mentioned in other histories. I am happy to share this discovery with your many readers.

(Mrs.) MINNA SELIG,
Paris.

Press Conferences

I blinked hard at Chalmers Roberts' contention (Jan. 4) that the presidential press conference supplies a vital "interplay of accountability" which the dim-witted authors of the Constitution somehow overlooked when they

were monkeying around with checks and balances.

How do these sacred, if somewhat chaotic, rites of accountability, by which Mr. Roberts sets such store, affect the conduct of foreign policy?

First, readers and viewers, confused and dumfounded by barrages of peripheral detail, lose sight of the broad strategy which is the one thing it is important for them to understand.

Secondly, negotiators cease to enjoy the confidence of their interlocutors—and ultimately of their own governments—if everything they do is fair game for press conferences. "Confidence," says Alain Ciemont, "implies renunciation of the indiscretions for which the public has developed a sweet tooth and which prevent any consecutive diplomatic dialogue."

Mr. Roberts claims that press conferences show the President what is on the public mind. While a press conference may show what is bugging Mr. Roberts, I am not sure what channel he has found to establish that

his preoccupations coincide with those of the "public."

I suspect that public appetite for diplomatic esoterics and glibly quarrels between agencies is stimulated by the correspondents themselves. These who lack the analytical talent of Mr. Roberts spice up their news items with gratuitous and gratuitous speculation. But the readers I talk to prefer more wholesome fare. Few of them complain so long as their government sets forth its objectives in coherent discourse and then marks the milestones of progress or reversal—at reasonable intervals and with a modicum of honesty.

But this is exactly what the President cannot do if he has to spend his time preparing for the indiscriminate onslaught of the massive press conference.

Maybe the founding fathers overlooked the merits of gladiatorial combat, but I doubt that they would find the open mouth a more hallowed institution than the open mind.

JOHN ROBEY,
The Hague.

of one (American) neighbor walking their dog. He said he'd asked why the dog was barking at him so hard. "Oh, he doesn't like . . . s (citizens of the boy's host country)," the child answered.

I am very much afraid that this boy learned this line from his parents. We have got to wake up and take stock of ourselves.

DAVID H. HATCHELDER JR.
Betrut.

Soviet Jewry

One is led to understand that Russia will not permit Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel.

In this not in part a fiction imposed by interested media on our sensibilities, imposed by those anti-Soviet of identifiable pedigree who will use any means to discredit a competitive Communist society? It is not unimaginable that one can be content as a Jewish Russian? Who does the suppression of religious observances in Russia mean that the Jews wish to leave any more than the suppression of Communism in America means that the Communists wish to leave?

R. H. ROSENBERG,
Paris.

Parental Prejudice

A very disturbing thing has happened to a close friend of mine, a citizen of a country (not Lebanon) with which we are closely associated militarily, economically and politically.

He recently moved into an apartment building in his capital city and asked me soon after if Americans didn't say hello in the morning. I laughed and told him that in spite of our general reputation for friendliness, many of us who have lived in large cities were notoriously reticent about making friends or even greeting neighbors.

Yesterday, he was more disturbed when he met the 10-year-old son

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كلذا من الاصل

1000 Held, Quizzed in Uruguay in Hunt for Kidnapped Briton

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Hundreds of policemen and army troops today in the search for British Ambassador Jeffrey Jackson, rounding up suspects for questioning by the bus in raids throughout the country.

Kashmir Acts Against Its Moslem Party

SINAGAR, Kashmir, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The Kashmir government has arrested more than 350 members of the powerful Pheebis faction Friday night and has used the front of stepping up Pakistan activity.

Public opinion about the Tupamaros, once admired as modern day Robin Hood, seemed to be hardening following the Jackson kidnapping.

Both have been held by the Tupamaro organization for more than five months.

Mr. Dave referred to meetings in Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi and said a considerable amount of money had been coming into the state from sign sources.

Teath in India, Defends Sale Of Arms to South Africa

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Indian Minister Edward Heath today said a considerable amount of money had been coming into the state from sign sources.

Paris Amusements

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TAKING NO CHANCES—The owner of this minicar, an Isetta, made sure no one would steal it. He chained it to a tree after parking it in Braunschweig, W. Germany.

In Guinea, Equatorial Guinea Bonn Sees Ulbricht's Hand Behind Setbacks in W. Africa

BONN, Jan. 10.—Irsgard Pleuger, a handsome blonde aviator, languishes under arrest in the Hotel Bahia on the island of Fernando Po, in that part of the West African coastline known as the white man's graveyard.

British Village Pledges to Quit Smoking for Week

LONGNOR, England, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The little village of Longnor stopped smoking today.

1,000 Hear Liston Eulogized At Las Vegas Funeral Service

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Charles (Sonny) Liston, the former heavyweight boxing champion, was eulogized at his funeral yesterday as a man whose heart would melt children and whose smile could light a darkened room.

Elmer Flick Dies; Turn-of-Century Star of Baseball

BEDFORD, Ohio, Jan. 10 (AP)—Elmer Flick, 94, a member of baseball's Hall of Fame, died yesterday after a long illness.

U.S. Navy Orders 12 New Class Subs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The Navy announced Friday it has let more than \$700 million in contracts for 12 high-speed, nuclear-powered submarines which will inaugurate a new class of undersea vessels.

Derek C. Bok Nominated as Harvard Head Dean of Law School Is Certain of Election

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—The Harvard Corp. has selected Derek Curtis Bok, the 40-year-old dean of Harvard Law School, as its nominee for the presidency of Harvard University.

Army May Bar GIs Who Fail To Win Normal Promotion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—The Defense Department disclosed yesterday a new program under which Army enlisted men must move up or move out.

Nuclear Fallout From Test Fell Over 12 States

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Radioactivity was accidentally spread over 12 U.S. states from an underground nuclear test on Dec. 10 but did not harm humans, animals or plants, an official statement said today.

Last U.S. Ship on Regular Run From N.Y. Begins Final Cruise

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT)—With three full-bodied blasts, the liner Santa Rosa slipped from its Manhattan pier at twilight Friday, putting an end to more than a century of regular American-flag passenger steamship sailing from New York.

U.K. Journal Reports New Success In Fertilizing Ova Outside Body

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The possibility of fertilizing human ova outside the womb and developing them to the point where one might be successfully re-implanted in the uterus for full maturation is reported in the current issue of the British science magazine, Nature.

Image Is Important At first glance it might seem that by creating higher standards we are working against our objective of making the Army more attractive," he observed.

Army Plans Higher Pay, Less KP Duty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A \$3-billion GI pay raise, bright enlistment attractions and reduction of KP duty are among initial Nixon administration plans outlined to Congress for building an all-volunteer Army.

Exceptions Seen In Individual Cases, Col. Weber pointed out, review boards might find special reasons for allowing a man to remain indefinitely in a particular niche.

Elmer Flick Dies; Turn-of-Century Star of Baseball

BEDFORD, Ohio, Jan. 10 (AP)—Elmer Flick, 94, a member of baseball's Hall of Fame, died yesterday after a long illness.

U.S. Navy Orders 12 New Class Subs

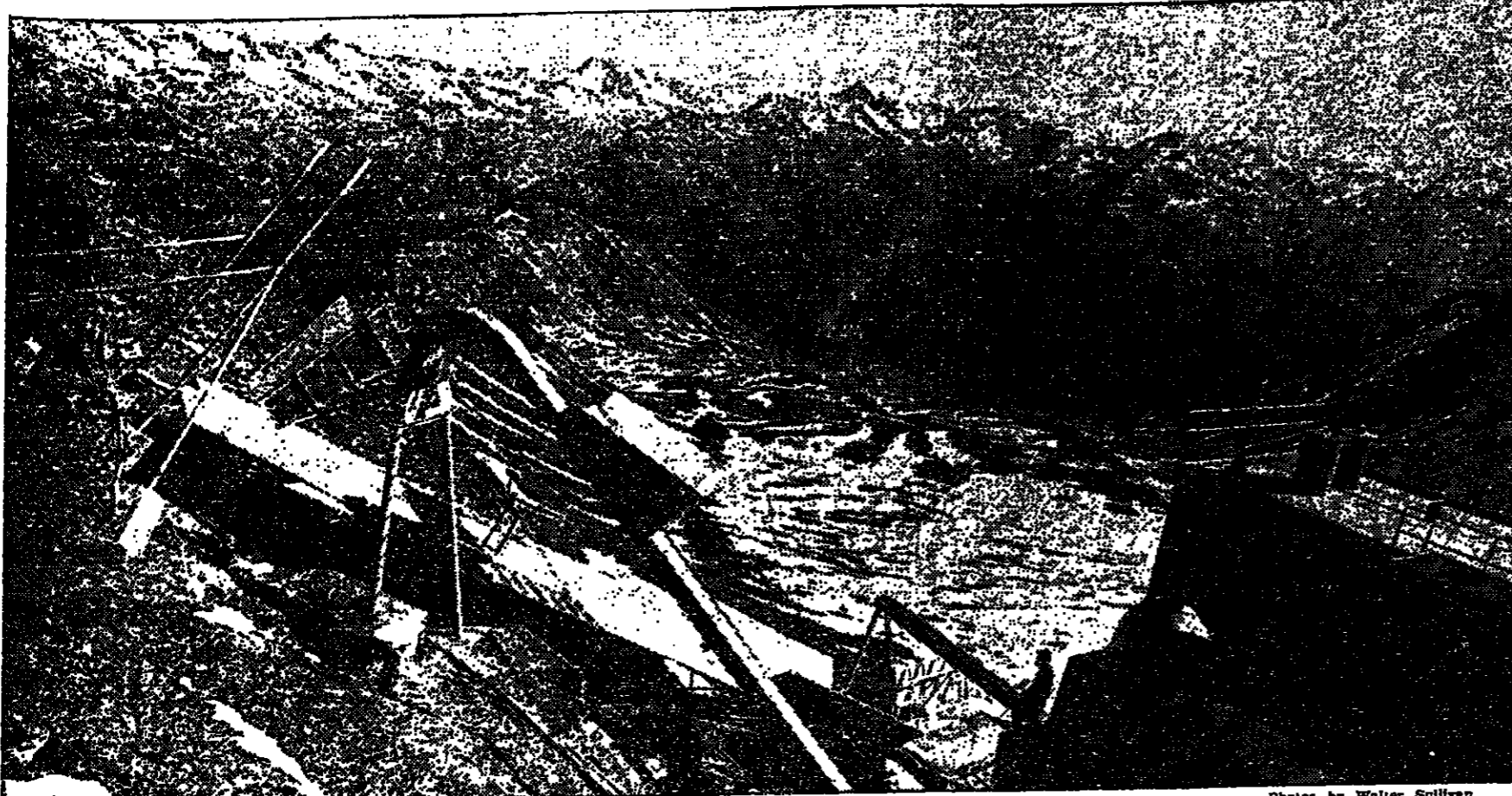
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THE SIMULATOR—Installed at the Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research at Davos, this chute is used to simulate avalanches. Hopper in foreground is filled with snow, hoisted to top of the slide and dumped. Highly instrumented wall at bottom of the chute records impacts as severe as 10.2 tons per square meter and durations as short as 20/1,000ths of a second.

Alpine Ski Resorts Are Warned on Avalanches

By Walter Sullivan

DAVOS, Switzerland (NYT).—So much has now been learned about where and when avalanches are likely to occur that specialists in the subject consider it inexcusable that many people living in established communities, as well as unwary skiers, are killed every year in such catastrophes.

Last year winter was particularly disastrous in that respect, especially in the Alps, yet new ski lodges are springing up with what experts consider inadequate consideration of the avalanche hazard.

Much of what is known today concerning this problem has derived from studies conducted at an institute on the avalanche-ridden slopes above the Swiss resort town of Davos. Research there is focused on such subjects as snow mechanics, weather effects and protective structures.

The director of the Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research, Dr. Marcel de Quervain, said that he was gravely concerned lest there be a repeat performance of last winter's calamities.

Among the worst was that at Val d'Isere in France in which 39 youths were suffocated when an avalanche burst into the dining hall of a youth club when they were at breakfast.

An additional 30 persons were killed at Reckingen in Switzerland when an avalanche plowed through an army officers' quarters. The worst disaster—a combined avalanche and landslide—hit a tuberculosis sanatorium for boys in the French Alps, killing 72.

The killing, according to the avalanche experts, is not in identifying the danger zones, but in persuading local residents and communities that the danger is real. In some cases, trees 100 or 200 years old are standing in areas designated by the specialists as hazardous.

The local residents say the trees prove that avalanches never come that way, but the experts say the trees only show that the occurrences are rare.

Developers, seeking to exploit the current ski resort boom, are building as close as they can or dare to the slopes. Since the Alpine valleys are narrow and steep-walled, this construction is sometimes in a danger zone.

Of the 25 Swiss cantons, some have enacted laws requiring communities to identify hazardous zones and regulate construction there accordingly. Classification of the zones is done by specialists of the Swiss



Dr. Marcel de Quervain, head of the Swiss snow and avalanche institute at Davos.

forest service, using criteria based on the research at Davos.

A "red zone," in this classification system, is one in which no structure should be built. There are three classes of "blue zones" in which structures should have varying degrees of reinforcements; that is, their uphill facades must be able to withstand an impact of so many tons per square meter.

A "white zone" is considered free of danger. However, a number of cantons do not have such regulations, and French authorities say they too lack adequate enforcing powers. Furthermore individual communities are not very enthusiastic about classifications.

A case in point is that of a prominent resort that was surveyed for avalanche hazards. Within the red zone defined by this survey were nine struc-

tures, most of them small chalets. However, in the blue zones were at least two dozen buildings, some of them apparently hotels.

The avalanche research center—probably the foremost such institution in the world—stands alongside the Weissfluhjoch, a resort center reached from the valley by cable railway. The director, Dr. de Quervain, is the son of a noted Greenland explorer and himself led an international study of that ice-covered land.

The institute was founded in 1948, and today its researchers are using the most sophisticated scientific methods to learn, for example, the mechanical properties of snow under a wide range of conditions. A prime feature of the center is a chute for simulating avalanches of various types.

A highly instrumented wall at the bottom of the chute records impacts as severe as 10.2 tons a square meter exerted for 20 thousandths of a second.

One goal of the institute is to assess various devices for breaking up avalanches or preventing their initiation.

Under study are steel nets of various mesh sizes (the larger the mesh, the more economical they would be), concrete or aluminum barriers such as those now widely used in the Alps and Rocky Mountains and rails protruding from the ground as chutes to prevent the start of slippage.

The chute is also used to explore the laws affecting snow behavior under various weather conditions and other circumstances. For example, recent studies in the Rockies by Charles E. Bradley of Montana State University have shown that avalanches tend to originate in sheltered areas rather than they do on exposed slopes.

The reason apparently is that sheltered areas retain early snows that, by about January, have become a weak foundation for layers above.

One of the newest developments in such studies is the application to compacted snow techniques used to test the properties of metals. This is being done at the institute by Dr. Walter Good, using a pinpoint of polarized light to scan back and forth across microscopic samples. The results, after computer processing, reveal the primary orientation of the snow crystals.

The hope is that this will make it possible to determine the mechanical properties of snow samples rapidly as an aid to avalanche prediction.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Sensing Nation's Mood?

Nixon Turning Attention To Domestic Problems

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT).—President Nixon has now indicated in public, as well as privately, that he deems it reasonably safe—as well as politically desirable—to turn away from his personal preoccupation with foreign problems and to devote himself more diligently to the home front.

In the view of officials close to him, the President clearly still prefers to deal with world affairs and he looks upon the works of peace and national defense as his primary obligations.

But he is said now to sense that the country wants him to make a more visible effort to tackle domestic problems and he has therefore vowed to give much more of his time and interest to the economy, to welfare reform, revenue sharing and the relationship with Congress on which a decent legislative record will depend.

This change of priorities is clearly reflected in the political calendar—some 12 months remain before the presidential campaign is in full bloom—and Mr. Nixon acknowledges that he has more to show so far in the foreign field. But there are also signs that he and his senior advisers find things going well enough overseas to permit them to look inward for a while.

Specifically, they are encouraged by the chances of further reducing the American involvement in Vietnam without injurious side-effects in other parts of the world. They are most hopeful about the untried truce in the Middle East that seemed even beyond imagination eight months ago. They no longer dread a crisis in Cuba and they seem much less worried about a world-wide challenge from a Soviet leader.

What has once seemed to be a "helpful, helpless giant" in the United States is a "helpful, helpless giant."

Here, for instance, is how they assess some of the most critical international situations:

Vietnam

Virtually all Americans are to be relieved of ground combat duty by May 1, thus assuring that casualties will henceforth be minimal.

Troop strength in the war zone, which will have been drawn down from 540,000 to 200,000 by May 1, will be further reduced on a schedule still to be determined through the year.

All available signs at the moment suggest that North Vietnam will not engage in major combat operations while the American withdrawal continues. Mr. Nixon's recent warnings that he will bomb supply lines and concentrations in North Vietnam were meant to deter big offensives anywhere in Indochina, but they did not reflect any immediate worry or present intention to resume the regular bombing of the North.

At the moment the administration appears more concerned about the economic problems of South Vietnam and the high cost of sustaining its million-man army in what looms as a protracted conflict than about the military situation. No one yet dares pronounce himself optimistic about the long-term fate of Indochina, but there is a sense of hope that a hitherto traumatic involvement will become tolerable.

The Middle East

The daily possibility of renewed conflict between Israel and her Arab neighbors, complicated by a deep Soviet involvement, continues to make the Middle East the most precarious of regions in the administration's estimate.

But here, too, there is a new sense of hope that diligent diplomacy can sustain the five-month-old cease-fire and perhaps even produce a period of promising negotiation. Soviet help is deemed essential here and officials believe Moscow's considered reappraisal may not become evident until after its Communist party congress in March.

The American strategy, essentially, will be to keep bargaining for time so that the benefits of even uneasy peace will make it harder for either side to resume fighting. At the same time, if given some encouragement by Moscow, officials intend to impress upon the Israelis that they could profit by trying to settle sooner rather than later.

Cuba

In the view of some senior officials, Cuba should not have been represented as a crisis point last fall. There was concern about Soviet naval activity and there was fear of a Soviet nuclear submarine base. Expressions of this concern, however, included references to the 1962 missile crisis and suggested a degree of alarm that few officials felt for long.

Mr. Nixon now believes the Russians will not risk a quar-

rel in the Caribbean for only marginal logistic advantage for their submarines. Last year's tendency at the White House to suspect that Cuba was only one of a series of deliberately provocative tests of American will around the world has given way to a feeling that a mixed pattern of cooperation, confrontation and negotiation will long dominate the Soviet-American relationship.

Other Situations

The more far-reaching efforts of Mr. Nixon to obtain some limitation on Soviet and American arms development and to create a more stable situation in Central Europe are now recognized as subjects of fairly drawn-out negotiations. Once the arms agreement, at best, would limit the quantity rather than the quality of strategic weapons, they do long-term promise major budget savings. With or without agreement, the arms race is moving into a race for quality.

An accord could finally ratify a desire for stability in the untried truce in the Middle East and produce a happier climate of relations with Moscow, but both sides seem cautious and unburied in their talks.

In Europe, both the Soviet Union and the United States appear worried less about a

military collision than about a satisfactory long-term political and economic relationship with their respective allies. Soviet fears of China were once thought to be driving the Russians to secure their European flank, but at least some officials continue to believe that Moscow's flirtations with West Germany are aimed at diminishing American influence on the continent rather than building a more reliable peace.

Fear of trade competition, not only from Europe but also Japan, and concern about the inadequacy of American aid and aid policies for the rest of the world are evident in many places in Washington. And it is recognized that foreign economic policies are now drawn together and matched against other objectives abroad.

The White House is now moving toward a new approach to these matters, but they are clearly for the long haul. Mr. Nixon, who loved nothing more in his first two years as President than to put detailed foreign policy papers into his overnight reading kit, is expected to keep a strong hand on all these matters, and others. He now that his sense of the nation's sense of the outside world seems to be saying the now's as good a time as any.

Ball V. Goldberg On Bonn Ostpolitik

By George Ball

George Ball is a former U.S. Undersecretary of State. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

JUSTICE Arthur Goldberg's recent article on Germany illustrates the dangers of approaching foreign policy in terms of personalities rather than by the rigorous analysis of fact and assumption.

Mr. Goldberg implies that it is not only right but downright dangerous for any American to express less than unqualified enthusiasm for Chancellor Brandt's Eastern initiative since the Chancellor is a man of "our age" whose "opposition to totalitarianism... is a matter of record."

Instead the chancellor should be "praised and supported for seeking an understanding with the Russians," particularly since even unofficial American questioning might "topple" his government.

It is not so simple to accept the argument that the chancellor's high motives should totally foreclose even unofficial discussion of Bonn's new Eastern policy in view of the fact that the interests of the United States—and indeed of the whole West—are deeply involved.

Goldberg's Assertion

Moreover I find utterly fantastic Mr. Goldberg's assertion that serious comment by private American citizens "may have the serious consequence of convincing the cold warriors in the Kremlin that our country is not genuinely interested in a detente with the Soviet Union on vital matters of mutual interest and concern."

In the light of the Soviet's overriding concern with the German problem, this could easily follow, particularly because of ambiguity as to whether these expressions by important private Americans have tacit administration support or not.

The one lesson we have surely learned is that the Russians will reach agreements with the West if, and only if, they consider that it serves their interests. To think they would be deterred from concluding an agreement they regarded as useful merely because the comments of some private American citizens suggests that the Kremlin reacts like a young ladies finishing school. Nor do I think Soviet intelligence is so stupid as to report to the Kremlin that I speak with "tacit administration support."

What most concerns me is that the West Germans derive little from the treaty but a sense of good feeling, while the Soviets substantially gain. To secure for the Poles a recognition of the Oder-Neisse line and to obtain for East Germany an acceptance of the Elbe frontier contributes to legitimizing the Soviet's Eastern European empire—an objective that will be further advanced if the East Germans can obtain de jure recognition from non-aligned states—and ultimately admission to the United Nations.

Obviously all this is central to the Kremlin's effort to consolidate its power over Eastern Europe since, once the Warsaw Pact states are established as irrevocably within the sphere of influence, the wielding of the Brezhnev doctrine to preserve its hegemony is less likely to be challenged.

Thus the treaty is useful to



George Ball

the Soviets, but what else the West? All that it offers West Germany is a promise of non-aggression, and one is only to recall Soviet tanks in Prague in 1968 to appreciate the total emptiness of such a pledge.

Yet if the treaty provides West Germany no substantial benefits it may produce important psychological effects. This is particularly true if it creates a sense of false confidence. It is only prudent to consider the possibilities: German policy ten years ago now. German policies have been marked by two schools of thought: one favoring East and the other Western, as the "Easterners" have generally been called.

Thus, what many have overlooked is that Adenauer's commitment to the Westernist was a radical break in the continuity of German policy.

Justice Goldberg would apparently dismiss all these concerns on the ground that the new agreements "ease the tensions that have arisen throughout the past twenty-five years with respect to Germany at Berlin." But what does the really mean? Recent incidents on the Berlin autobahn have suggested that the East German see the treaty's effects in quite that way.

For the time being Americans should, I think, reserve judgment on the new treaty until two issues are clarified: the first is whether any tangible benefits result from the current four-power talks at Berlin, the second is whether Britain joins the European Economic Community.

This latter point should be particularly emphasized, for it has long been clear that West Germany is more populous and powerful than France and the with the advent of a new German policy would project the "low posture" of the postwar years for a more assertive course. Thus, if France and the other Continental nations are not to live in increasing fear of German domination, East participation in Europe will be necessary to provide an equal and balancing force.

Thus, clearly from Chancellor Brandt's point of view, progress toward Western European unity is essential if he is to probe in Eastern neighbors without generating Western fears—that could, by a process of reaction and reaction, loosen the Federal Republic's Western ties and push her farther toward Moscow than most Germans would care to go.

In 'Jobs Nobody Wants'

American Priests Being 'Drafted' for Vatican Posts

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME.—A record number of Americans have been "drafted" for jobs in the Vatican, increasing the influence of Americans on Roman Catholic Church policy.

There are no Vatican volunteers among the Americans because this, as one priest put it, "is the job nobody wants."

But the Vatican now is actively seeking non-Italian staff members as part of Pope Paul's internationalization program. And the Roman Curia—the tribunals and offices through which the Pope runs the church—could use more Americans than it can get.

At the very center of power in the Secretariat of State, there is a conspicuous exception. In the last three years, one key American has been transferred and American influence on policy cut almost to zero. But this is the only important Vatican office in which Italians have increased their hold on jobs over the last ten years.

Difficult to Recruit

It is so hard to recruit Americans for work in the Curia that most of them are ordered here by their bishops without consultation.

"They don't want to come because of the bad reputation of the Curia," one of the most senior of the Americans in the Curia said.

There are other problems: language, for Italian is an absolute necessity; working conditions, where doormen outnumber stenographers; salaries, which leave many living at a lower standard than in a parish in the United States.

Even the most senior of the Americans, John Joseph Cardinal Wright, was told, not

asked, when he was appointed prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Priests, one of the ten administrative congregations of the Roman Curia.

But almost without exception the Americans find that the Curia is not as bad as its reputation. And, after a few years, most of them adjust to the thought of a lifetime of work within the Vatican walls. But not all.

Ten Years Enough

One of the most brilliant of the Rev. Thomas Strzansky, left the Secretariat for Christian Unity in 1970 to become superior of the Paulista. Even before that appointment, however, he had told friends that the ten years he had served in the Curia were long enough.

In numbers, the Americans are few. At last count, there were 21 in professional staff jobs, four of them clearly among the "influentials" of the Curia. This is barely 4 percent of the staff but it is double the share of jobs held by Americans ten years ago. There are 108 more serving on advisory and deliberative boards and commissions, barely 6 percent of the total.

Vatican salaries run about \$40 a month, good for the Italians who make up 64 percent of the staff, but difficult for most Americans. So most of the Americans take lodging in one of the religious houses where, for about \$75 a month, they can have room and board, leaving enough for a trip home once a year, and, for some, enough for a car.

Vatican life means Italian life, at least in language. Americans in the Vatican are, of necessity, remarkable linguists. All are fluent in Italian; most have at least one other language.

For all of the Americans, Vatican work has one surprise: they find that the European approach to administration and management has unexpected virtues, including time to think. But this does not completely compensate for the universal sense of frustration because of the slowness of the apparatus and its resistance to reform.

Mgr. Joseph Grenillon of Louisiana has given a unique glimpse of American organizational and administrative techniques.

He is secretary of the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace. He was able to bring the new techniques into play because he has been secretary since the commission was created in 1967 and found no centuries-old tradition to restrict him.

With extra money raised on the outside, he has been able to attract experts rather than reluctant draftees to his staff. Six of the 14 professionals are laymen; one is a nun. There is a ratio of one stenographer to each professional staff member, in contrast to other Vatican offices where six officials are lucky to share a single typist. And Mgr. Grenillon has his staff outside the Vatican much of the time on the road, encouraging the development of 60 national commissions on justice and peace.

Cardinal Wright plans no sweeping reorganization of his congregation, but he is trying to make sure that the door is always open to visitors "to try to dispel the false air of mystery." And he has also found ways to speed some routines by jotting off handwritten notes or picking up the telephone, techniques generally taboo in a Curia committed to keeping everything in formal written messages.

Some Americans are uneasy that the Americans influencing Vatican policy within the organization may not be truly representative of the thinking of the 60 million Roman Catholics in the United States, which is a polite way of suggesting that the Curia group is more conservative than most of the people back home.

With one possible exception, the four "influentials" fall into the conservative ranks of the church. But the rest of the Americans on the staff represent a variety of viewpoints. And some of the most progressive are filling jobs in the most conservative offices of the Holy See.

The first American cardinal was named to the Curia by Pope Pius XII only 12 years ago. He was Samuel Cardinal Stritch of Chicago. But he died before he could take charge of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

The second appointment came only in 1969 when Pope Paul VI named Cardinal Wright, then bishop of Pittsburgh, a cardinal and prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Priests.

The big four of the Americans now in the Vatican, in the order of their influence, are:

• Cardinal Wright, 61, now the most important figure dealing with the church's most pressing problem: priests—where to get them, how to keep them, how to discipline them and whether to let them marry.

• The Most Rev. Paul Marcinkus, 48, of Cicero, Ill., head of banking at the Vatican, who was dropped two years ago from the Secretariat of State.

• The Rev. Edward L. Heston, 63, of South Bend, Ind., secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Religious and, therefore, a key man in the church's

effort to sort out its relations with the religious orders.

• Mgr. Grenillon, 51, whose Commission on Justice and Peace provides a two-way communication with the world outside that can be influential in both directions, as was demonstrated when the commission finally got a comment from the Pope last month on the persecution of priests in Brazil.

In title, the Most Rev. Martin J. O'Connor, 70, of Scranton, Pa., president of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, could be listed in this group. But in practice he does not now have a policy role.

Many American cardinals and other bishops influence Vatican policy, especially through membership in the congregations and commissions which meet as often as four times a year to consider policy questions.

And there is perhaps an even more significant if indirect influence of Americans at the middle management level of the staff.

There are four Americans in the career diplomatic service, including Mgr. Rignall, who already has done an overseas tour in Madagascar. But one of these, Bishop Marcinkus, is on detached duty. Only one American is currently enrolled in the Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy, the diplomatic training institute, and he is the first in four years.

But American influence recently spread to an important area on the periphery of the Vatican with the appointment of the Rev. John Manning as rector of the Pontifical College for the Propagation of the Faith, the seminary for students from the mission field, notably Africa and Asia.

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JAPAN: A Report on the Economy



INTERNATIONAL
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 Page 7—Monday, Jan. 11, 1971

A Cooling-Off Sets In After 58-Month Spree

By Fowler W. Marton

TOKYO (AP-DJ)—Japan's economic policy makers are expected to be concerned with two central problems in 1971: How to guide the current business slowdown into a period of sustained real growth at an annual rate of about 10 percent, and how to curb persistent increases in the prices of consumer goods.

The price debate is likely to prove the year's most controversial as government leaders attempt to decide whether to adopt an incomes policy to dampen wage and price increases. Despite the poor performance of incomes policies in several other countries, many top officials, including Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, are on record as favoring something along these lines.

At his New Year's press conference, Mr. Sato confirmed his support of an incomes policy. He also said the government will see to it that the economy grows at an annual rate of about 10 percent in real terms. A mood of recession would prevail if growth falls below that level, he said.

Japan's gross national product rose at a real rate of 12.6 percent in fiscal 1970, ended March 31.

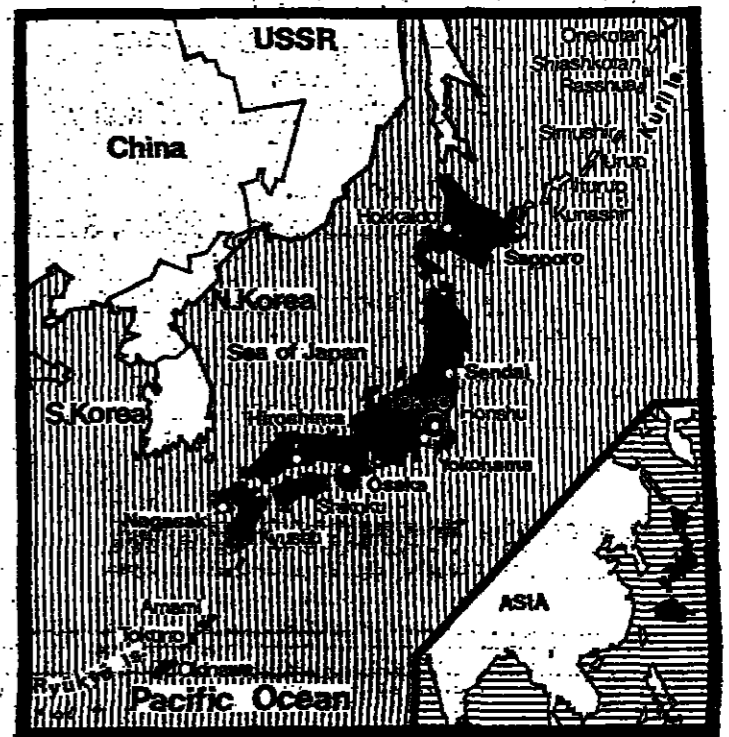
In September 1969, the government decided that economic growth was too fast for long-term stability and a tight-money policy was implemented in October of that year. Six months later, there were few signs of any slowdown. The GNP grew at an annual rate of 14 percent in January-March, 1970.

Slowdown Appears

It took another six months, to September, for any firm indications of a slowdown to appear. In October the Bank of Japan cut its official discount rate to 6 percent from 6.5 percent. The Economic Planning Agency's composite indicators confirmed that business entered a downturn in October, following 58 consecutive months of growth.

There are indications that the downturn may be more severe than the government had intended. Japanese newspapers are beginning to carry stories that another cut in the Bank of Japan's discount rate is likely, either at the end of January or the beginning of March. Unofficial sources estimate that the GNP grew at an annual rate of only 8 or 9 percent in November and December.

In its year-end forecast, the Economic Planning Agency saw a 10.8 percent GNP gain in 1970-71 and a gain of 10.1 percent in 1971-72.



Going Is Slower for the Auto Industry

By Sam Lee Jones

TOKYO—It's the "Chuo Slowway" instead of Chuo Expressway that stretches southward for about 28 miles from western Tokyo.

The Chuo, built to ease traffic congestion, is now typical of Japan's growing expressway system, built for the future, but already overwhelmed with congestion.

With 25 million drivers, nearly 16 million vehicles, half of them trucks, the Japanese are doing little to reduce a daily toll of almost 45 traffic deaths. About 330,000 deaths are expected during the seventies.

There is no traffic safety education. A license is obtained by passing a written test emphasizing mechanics. And thousands of miles of roads are too narrow for car and pedestrian alike.

In 1969, 9.5 million cars were registered in Japan. By 1975, the Japanese say they'll have 30 million.

But from last April, Japanese car makers were not so sure.

Industrial Slump

The automobile industry, the second largest industrial activity in the country, suddenly faced decreasing sales due to tight money, rising insurance costs and taxes, environmental pollution, growing traffic jams and buyers confused by too many new models.

Farmers stopped buying new cars when the government froze rice prices.

Police clamped down hard with new traffic regulations, long overdue, particularly against intoxicated drivers.

During 1968-69, car makers enjoyed an average 20 percent annual sales growth. Preliminary 1970 results show a little more than 13 percent, with domestic sales climbing 7 percent.

Japan's two big manufacturers, Toyota and Nissan, both announced production cuts. Smaller firms reported declines in profits—Toyo Kogyo a 20 percent drop and Isuzu a 9.8 percent decline. Daihatsu reported a sales decrease of \$2.3 million.

Used car inventories reached one million units and new car inventories hit 312,000 in July. The 1969 crisis, during which 2.4 million Japanese vehicles were declared defective, extended into 1970 when 1.3 million more cars were recalled, mainly for replacement of brake parts. Despite domestic problems, auto makers remain confident.

Toyota reported increased sales in the giant U.S. market. Between January and September, Toyota sold 137,500 units in the United States. Volkswagen, during the same period, sold 421,300 units.

All Japanese car makers reported higher exports to Africa, the Middle East and Central and South America. The total value of exports in 1970 was \$1.2 billion, up 32.7 percent over 1968. The Japanese expect further growth in exports in 1970. Automobiles account for 7 percent of a nation's total exports.

Interest in China
 And the Japanese are looking for new export areas. Toyota particularly interested in China. But, in Japan, the industry faced with a liberalization

law, which will allow foreigners to acquire up to 50 percent interest in the car companies. To counter the liberalization, the Japanese since 1965 have been consolidating their car industry into five major makers, with Toyota and Nissan holding about 80 percent of the domestic market.

"We fear American investment after what we've seen them do in Europe," one manufacturer said. "Foreign takers have been rejected as not being in the national interest. Fully foreign-owned assembly

plants have not been allowed in Japan since GM and Ford were ousted in 1936. Almost two years ago, Mitsubishi Motors agreed to a link with Chrysler. Isuzu plans a partnership with General Motors and Opel. Toyo Kogyo has discussed a venture with Ford.

But Toyota and Honda insist that they'll go it alone, without foreign partners. Goodyear has tied in with Bridgestone, Japan's largest tire maker. Nissan and Toyo Kogyo have a link with Ford for the

production of automatic transmissions.

Toyo Kogyo, which has been making rotary-engine cars in an arrangement with NSU Auto Union and Wankel GmbH, faces expiration of its ten-year contract with the two firms this summer.

NSU and Wankel reportedly have agreed to an offer of about \$700,000 plus 3.5 to 5 percent royalties on total sales for Nissan to make rotary-engine cars in Japan.

With enthusiasm waning in (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

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The Tokyo Exchange

A summary of all of the issues traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in 1970, with the high, low and last quotation of the year, appears on Pages 12 and 13. Highlights of the transactions on the exchange are reported in an article by Sam Lee Jones on Page 11.

Line-Up of the Corporate Giants

By Don Shannon

TOKYO—To the surprise of nobody, a total newcomer took top place among Japan's 500 leading mining and manufacturing corporations for fiscal 1969 (ending in March, 1970) in rank as compiled by Tokyo's President magazine.

The winner was Nippon Steel Corp., formed by merger of Yawata Steel and Fuji Iron and Steel, which had ranked fifth and eighth respectively in sales for fiscal 1968. Nippon Steel's sales of \$2.4 billion were more than half again those of the second biggest seller of the year, Toyo Motors.

Aggressive Toyota provided the surprise performance of the top 10, however, by jumping from fourth place in 1968 to second last year with sales of \$2.02

billion. More impressive was its profit after taxes—\$99.3 million dollars compared with Nippon Steel's \$27.7 million. Significantly, it zoomed past rival Nissan Motors, which had held second place but dropped to fifth with sales of \$1.8 billion and a profit of only \$88.8 million.

Also eating Toyota's dust were Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, dropped from first to third with sales of \$1.9 billion and Hitachi (electric motors and equipment), down from third to fourth with sales of \$1.8 billion.

Other Changes Slight

For the other corporations with sales of more than \$1 billion in 1969 after fifth-ranking Nissan, changes were slight. Matsushita Electric Industrial (makers of national Panasonic television receivers and trans-

mitters) stayed at 11th place for the second year but was profit champion of the first 11, registering \$114.8 million. Tokyo Shibaura Electric (makers of Toshiba electronics products) continued seventh in sales with \$1.4 billion but its profits of \$55 million were less than half its rivals'.

Eighth was Nippon Kokan (steel and shipbuilding), up from ninth the year before with sales of \$1.4 billion but reflecting the low profitability of the steel business by recording only \$1.8 million net after taxes. Sumitomo Metal Industries (steel and aluminum) moved from 11th to ninth ranking on sales of \$1.1 billion but even thinner profits at \$28.5 million.

Nippon Oil, remaining at Number 10 with sales of \$1.09 billion, had the distinction of

posting the lowest profits of the billion-dollar group—\$14.8 million, Mitsubishi Electric, which moved from 13th to 11th by virtue of \$1.8 billion in sales, had a much more attractive profit margin at \$26.8 million.

Gain by Sony

Yet in the 1,000-million dollar class, an impressive gain was scored by Sony Electronics, which moved from 91st in 1968 to 69th with sales of \$262 million and Akai Electric, jumping from 463rd to 361st, with sales of \$20.8 million. Akai, specializing in tape recorders and exporting 96 percent of its production, was fifth among the 500 with 14.1 percent profit on its sales.

The rankings for 1970 are almost certain to see a decline of (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Foreign Trade: 5-Fold Growth in a Decade

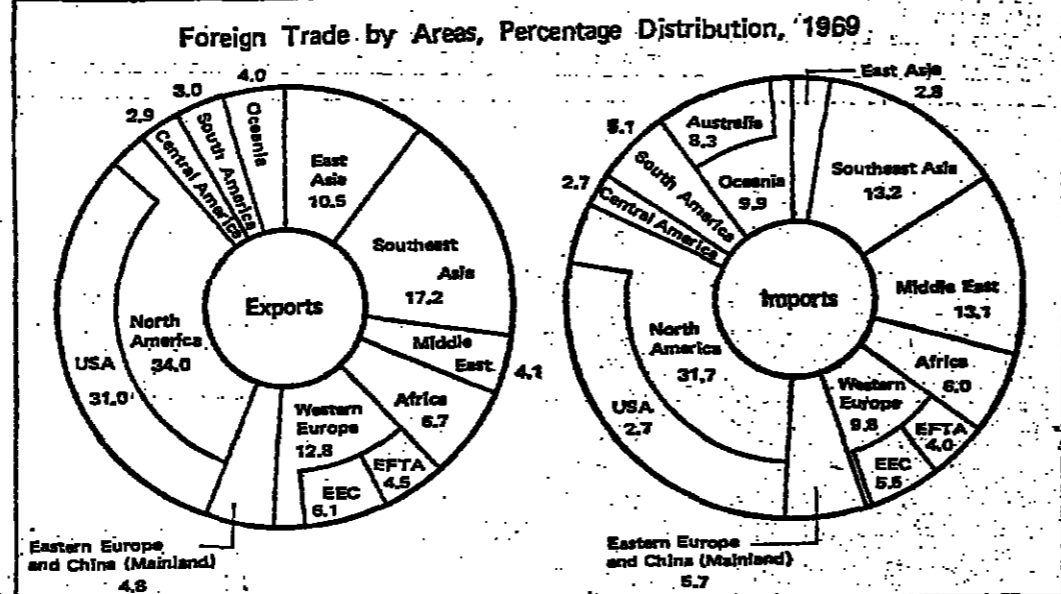
By Chujiro Fujino

TOKYO—Japan's two-way trade with Western Europe expanded from \$710 million in 1960 to \$3.52 billion in 1969, or a five-fold growth in ten years. This, compared with 4.2 times for Japan-United States trade or 4.3 times for Southeast Asian trade, should be deemed quite significant.

Nevertheless, two-thirds of Japan's external trade was done with the United States and Asian countries while trade with Western Europe remained at about 10 percent of Japan's total trade or around 3 percent of the whole external trade by Western Europe. It was, therefore, our sincere and long-cherished desire to achieve a better result in this area so as to diversify our trade pattern.

Today, the growth of Japan-Western European trade is rather phenomenal. Japan's exports to main European countries (EEC and EFTA) during January-October, 1970, was \$1.91 billion FOB or an increase of 44 percent over the same period of 1969, and her import therefrom was \$1.53 billion CIF, 38 percent larger than a year ago. The total value of our trade with the whole of Western Europe for all of 1970 is expected to reach a stupendous figure of \$5 billion.

Main commodities of Japanese export to Western Europe are ships, electrical products, vehicles, precision and optical instruments, etc., and steel, textiles, chemicals, canned foods. The major import items to Japan are office machines, textile



machinery, electrical machinery, etc., chemical products including medicine, textiles and foods. The growing trade is based on industrial goods on both sides, not mainly on raw materials or primary products. This may be seen as a typical pattern of the horizontal international division of labor among advanced countries.

Higher-Quality Goods

In these days, the spending power of average consumers is predominant not only in America and Europe but in Japan. The demand for higher-quality goods has continuously increased due

to the rise in income levels. A sales manager of a top department store in Tokyo expected to sell at the Christmas season 50 percent more European furniture and 40 percent more Scotch whisky or European wine. Imported durable and perishable consumer goods of high quality such as passenger cars, furniture, new-fashion clothes, leather goods, jewelry and luxury accessories are becoming a status symbol here as consumers' taste is getting more internationalized. Many influential American retail stores are reported to be showing strong in-

terest in the rapidly growing Japanese market.

The demand for aircraft engines, machine tools, printing machines, metal press machines, and other industrial machinery made by Europe's high-level technology is also increasing, though the United States is always a strong competitor here for European producers.

It should be noted, however, that while our exports to the United States may account for about 21 percent of Japan's global export value during this year, our sales to each Euro-

pean country such as the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland would still occupy only 1-2 percent respectively of Japan's overall exports, and our purchases from these countries are also about 1 percent of each country's overall export value. One or 2 percent is, we think, extremely small in view of the fact that both Western European countries and Japan are leading trading nations in the world today.

Greater Europe Market

Greater Europe, with 300 million people, would provide the largest single market if integrated jointly in the future. However, it is not yet a single market with divided national trade policies; the Europeans tend to be close and conservative and there are many restrictive practices with various remnant import controls and tariff barriers, not to speak of the difference in languages and measurements. The distribution system in Europe is also complicated. It will be wrong for us to expect immediate progress, if we are merely to switch our sales from the U.S. market to Europe with similar methods or specifications. In order to make Japan's major trading partners evenly distributed, many Japanese are now paying more attention to European markets for the import of durable or luxury goods as well as for the export of more Japanese sophisticated commodities.

On the import side, Japan is purchasing considerable amounts of raw materials and primary (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

cent in the coming year.

At present, many economic indicators are pointing sharply downward. It is possible that the planning agency's 10.2 percent gain forecast may not be reached. Japan's business industrial production has been declining since September. Inventories, which have risen, are now at the highest level since the 1965 recession.

Steel sources say the steel industry plans to produce 22 million tons of crude steel in January-March, down from 23 million tons in the same period three months ago. Production may have to be cut another 10 percent if a price increase planned by Nippon Steel Corp. doesn't take hold, they said.

Where It Hurts

Industries most affected by the current slowdown are those showing some of the largest growth in recent years. This has led some observers to conclude that surplus capacity rather than tight money resulted in a classical business-cycle downturn.

Such industries include automakers, reportedly planning cuts in capital spending because of slower domestic demand; color television concerns, whose shipments did not achieve the 1970 target figure and who have huge inventories to dispose of; and petrochemical producers, who have suffered from chronic over-capacity in recent years and who have agreed to postpone for one year some major construction plans.

Exports to Grow

Exports are expected to grow 16 percent in 1970-71 compared with 19.9 percent a year earlier. The remaining component of overall demand, government spending, is generally seen as providing a slight stimulus in the coming year despite government statements that the proposed fiscal 1972 budget is neutral.

The budget makes some provision for increased spending if necessary. Many Japanese observers believe that the method that Mr. Sato will use to make good his growth promise if it appears the economy is heading below the 10 percent growth level. However, it is also feared that higher government spending might further stimulate price increases.

The government is promising the outflow of capital. One Finance Ministry official put it bluntly—"We favor the outflow of capital."

Japan is to lend another \$100 million to the World Bank. And, they're cutting tariffs from developing nations to increase imports.

The yen, based on its 1949 official exchange of 360 to one dollar, is now trading at 377 to a dollar on a daily basis.

Most influential economists in Japan are arguing a definite 5 percent revaluation, others want a sliding 2-to-3 percent and some want as high as a 10 percent revaluation. If the West Germans, according to some Japanese, revalue the mark again, Japan surely will be forced to follow by international pressure.

The recent weakness has so far been marked primarily by a decline in demand for industrial plant and equipment. Consumer spending has remained strong, overall, although it showed somewhat in November and December. This slowdown was indicated by a 13 percent drop in personal consumption in a year earlier in the Bank of Japan's note issue, compared with a growth of about 9 percent in 1969.

The Economic Planning Agency's 1970-71 forecast calls for a rise. The major banks generally agree.

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After Nearly 5 Years, Economy Cools Off

(Continued from Page 7)
1970. The Economic Planning Agency expects it to show a 7.3 percent increase for fiscal 1971. This compares to a rate of about 5 percent initially forecast by the government.

The government's price increase target for next year is 5.5 percent, and many government and some industry officials believe an incomes policy may be necessary to achieve it.

Dividend on Outlook

Japanese forecasters are divided on how long the current economic sluggishness will last. The most optimistic see a gradual recovery beginning in March. Pessimists think it may take a year.

The nation's giant Fuji Bank sees an upturn, becoming pronounced in the second half of fiscal 1972, but does not believe any strong expansion can be expected.

Most forecasters believe the shipping, shipbuilding, oil refining, pollution control, housing and construction industries will fare better in the coming year than most others.

The planning agency forecasts that Japan's trade surplus will rise to \$4.65 billion in fiscal 1972 from an expected surplus of \$4.05 billion in the current fiscal year.

It did not make a forecast for the overall balance of payments, but the consensus of major banks is a surplus of about \$1.2 billion.

Mitsubishi Forecast

TOKYO (Reuters)—Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said the Japanese economy will move into a recession, caused by oversupply of goods following successive huge capital outlays for plant and equipment during the past five years.

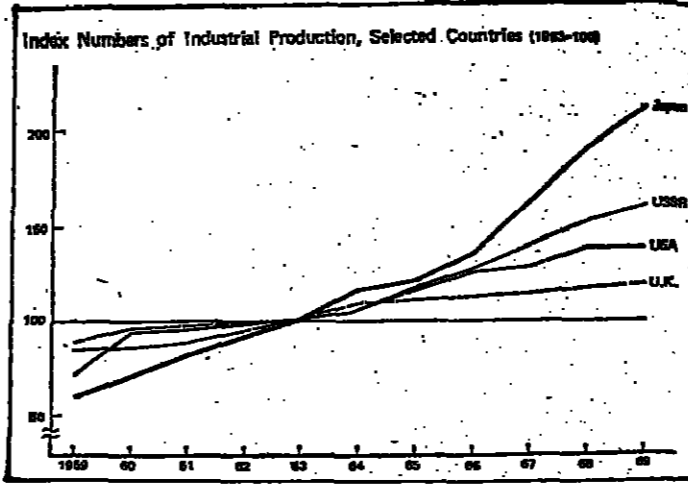
The bank said the recession will last for some time, although it will not be as serious as the stagnation in 1965 and 1968.

A recent survey showed that the steel, copper, cardboard, petrochemical, synthetic textile, and cement markets are already in a slump, and could not hope for an early recovery, the bank said.

The situation, it said, has been aggravated by the motor and television manufacturing industries encountering air pollution problems and dumping

charges at a time when demand was just beginning to level off. Heavy electric manufacturing, machine tool, construction machinery, and other industries related to equipment investments, have now started to feel the impact of a decline in orders for machinery, it said.

The only exceptions to the trend are the shipbuilding, pharmaceutical, beer brewing, and department store sectors, it added.



Between Peking and Taipei

Tokyo's Tricky Tightrope Act

TOKYO.—The fanciful Chinese dragon, a fierce looking animal brought out at festivals, is becoming life-like in the complex dealings by Japan with Taiwan and Peking.

There are strong historic links between Japan, Taiwan and the mainland, with just three hours separating them by jet aircraft. But, as one commentator pointed out: "Ever since the Meiji era (100 years ago), the Japanese government has usually misjudged the revolutionary situation in China."

That misjudgment continues today, according to the "doves" within the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

The "doves" insist Japan recognize Peking diplomatically, regardless of the outcome of relations with the Nationalists on Taiwan.

The "hawks" of the LDP contend Japan should maintain relations with Taiwan based on the peace treaty signed April 27, 1952, with Chiang Kai-shek and undertake gradual relations with Peking.

Some of the LDP "doves" recently formed the "Diet Members League for Establishment of Diplomatic Relations with China," with a claimed membership of 378 Dietmen, including opposition party members.

A Reappraisal

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's government, following the line set by his brother, Nobusuke Kishi, when he was prime minister up to 1960, maintains a "wait and see" position.

But now the government is

"re-thinking" its present position of separating economies from politics with Peking.

Trade is one problem for the government. Two-way trade with Peking is expected to jump to \$800 million in 1970. Two-way trade with Taiwan may hit \$650 million. Both figures would be above 1969 trade.

Japan is the biggest foreign investor in Taiwan and South Korea. But Japan sells half its steel production to Peking and a big percentage of fertilizer output.

On April 19, 1970, Chou En-lai detailed China's "four principles" for Japanese to deal with Peking in the future.

Chou said China would not trade with anyone involved with South Korea or Taiwan business or extending aid to either country. China will not deal with any firm aiding the U.S. war effort in Vietnam, nor will it have any relations with any American joint venture company.

Sato's Dilemma

Chou's four principles threw shivers into Japanese business circles. At the end of the year, though, the "friendly trading" firms which carry on the bulk of trade with China totaled nearly 700—all accepting the "four principles."

The Sato government itself was not immune from the China shakes. The majority vote in the UN General Assembly on Peking's admission, effectively moved the usually slow foreign ministry in Tokyo.

Japan, a co-sponsor of the "important question" resolution on Peking's admission since 1961, is now wondering out loud whether it should co-sponsor that resolution this year.

The 53 nations recognizing Peking and President Nixon's changing policy toward the mainland are making the Japanese a bit nervous.

Japan did make one formal approach to talks with Peking in Paris a year ago. But no fruitful response was received.

Last month, the foreign ministry sent its China experts to Hong Kong to listen to views of its ambassadors in Southeast Asia. The consensus was still "wait and see." The same experts are expected to go to Washington this month for a further exchange of China views.

Thorny problems lie ahead with any diplomatic talks. Peking dislikes Eisaku Sato and says so publicly. Peking wants abrogation of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

Japan's diplomatic position considers the Taiwan-Peking differences are an internal Chinese problem, with Taiwan an integral part of the mainland. Japanese, especially the elders, remember that Chiang Kai-

shek said after their "China adventure," that he would "repay enmity with virtue," contrary to the large reparations demands of other nations after World War II.

The Japanese remain fearful of war reparations Peking might demand in any diplomatic talks.

In July 1968, Chou En-lai was quoted as saying that Peking reserved the right to claim reparations from Japan. Unofficially, it is estimated that the total to be asked at about \$50,000 million.

Despite agreement that Taiwan belongs to the mainland, the political situation remains to be solved. In 1961, an American sinologist suggested an "autonomous" settlement to be reached between Taiwan and Peking, a suggestion with a number of precedents in Chinese history.

Present estimates are that the Communists have little need to take up arms to regain Taiwan. Time, in the Chinese sense, is on Peking's side.

The Japanese Conservative party, attempting to play the same waiting game since 1960, is now finding itself caught in a diplomatic squeeze.

Japan needs trade with other nations. Restrictive trade talks with the United States are pushing many Japanese businessmen into expanding their business, however unpredictable it may be, with the more than 700 million mainland Chinese.

Peking itself is mounting pressures on the Japanese that economics and politics cannot be separate discussions, as the Japanese prefer.

China's new five-year plan, beginning this year, calls for huge increases in steel, automobile and textile purchases, just the areas which are stagnating in Japan-U.S. trade or in domestic business.

Japan and its giant neighbor have political differences, but where trade is concerned, there is growing need for each other, recognized on both sides of the Sea of Japan.

When Chiang Kai-shek passes from the scene, the age of moral responsibility in Japan will also be fading.

But when Mao Tse-tung passes from the scene—this may be the crux of the whole situation in Asia.

The calligraphies used as symbols at the top of each page of this section were brush-painted by Ryoanku Tahara, courtesy of the Office National du Tourisme Japonais in France. They were done in modern script and represent the word "Japan."

Nuclear Energy Field Is Expanding Rapidly

TOKYO.—Japan's nuclear energy development, though rated five to ten years behind the five nuclear powers, is still expanding rapidly.

At the end of 1970 there were four atomic power plants in operation, with a rated power output of 13 million kilowatts. By the end of this decade, Japan's Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) anticipates there will be 26 atomic power plants in operation with a total power output of 16.3 million kilowatts—about 18 percent of Japan's estimated total electrical power needs for that time.

The 1970 white paper issued by the AEC predicted that upwards of 60 million kilowatts of power could be produced from atomic power plants between now and 1985, if all goes well.

Japan has been in the business of developing atomic energy since 1954. They have spent over \$1 billion on development, and they have learned well. They can now make almost 90 percent of all components required for an atomic power plant, from start to finish.

The Nuclear Business

One atomic plant of the Tokyo Electric Co. (ToDen), the leader in plant development, has 57 percent of its components from Japanese makers.

Initially, the Japanese required vast amounts of technological imports for their atomic ventures. Two leading U.S. makers, Westinghouse and General Electric, and a Calder-Hall reactor from Britain, put the Japanese in the nuclear business.

The Japanese have also conducted a fair amount of their own research, having spent over \$13 million in fiscal 1969 for research and development. They can enrich their own uranium, make their own nuclear fuel rods, make 99.3 percent pure plutonium-239, needed for nuclear bombs, and have developed their own technology for using lithium-7 for cooling and purifying an atomic reactor, and also developing with some outside help, the "steam reactor," a fast-breeder type, which is due for introduction about 1976.

Scientists are also thinking about a 3 million kw floating power plant aimed for use in Tokyo Bay.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and ToDen are laying the ground work for electrical power and industrial complexes from Hokkaido to Kyushu, built around nuclear power plants.

ToDen is thinking in terms of a 20 million kw atomic power complex up north, around Aomori prefecture on central Honshu, while MITI is planning four types of industrial complexes, all based on the use of atomic energy.

There are problems for the Japanese. The lack of adequate uranium fuel supplies has led them on a wild scramble for fuel import tie-ups with Canadian, French, South African and Australian resources, in addition to the American supplies, based on the 1968 atomic energy pact between the two countries.

Environmental pollution in Japan is among the world's worst. And local people, where new plants are being constructed or planned, are not averse to showing their fears about pollution from the new atomic plants.

The growing use of electricity—although quite expensive for the ordinary consumer—has

created such a power demand that, even with new thermal, hydro-electric and atomic power plants being constructed, the Japanese face power shortages of billions of kilowatts in the future.

Until 1968, the Japanese virtually had a national "nuclear allergy" as a result of that tragic World War II experience. Since then, the ruling Liberal Democratic party has made great efforts to allay the allergy, and has even gone so far as to hint that Japan may in due course give small tactical nuclear weapons to the Self-Defense Forces.

Although Japan reluctantly signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty last year, it has not yet ratified it and the government has done nothing to dispel ideas about eventually having nuclear weapons.

China's nuclear activities are one reminder to the Japanese that they should perhaps be doing more than they are about their defenses.

The defense white paper issued last October, a year after it was first planned, said: "It may be stated that it is possible to possess small nuclear weapons if there are within limits required for self-defense. But government policy..."

The phrase "government policy" is the crux of the issue.

Many leaders contend the possession of nuclear weapons is not against the Peace Constitution, nor has "policy" even been a matter for legislation by the Diet. The ruling party has been against opposition attempts to legalize the "policy" of non-possession of nuclear weapons, and has been successful thus far.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, current director general of the Defense Agency and a leading exponent of Japan's nuclear energy development, said just a year ago that Japan should not have nuclear weapons because of the lack of a "popular consensus" for such weapons.

But observers point out that the post-war generation, flustered with the economic success and not a bit less vain about their new place in the world, is moving slowly to a "national consensus" of complete self-reliance in matters of self-defense.

With the withdrawal of American military forces from Asia, Japanese are feeling the need to somehow stop depending on the U.S. nuclear umbrella for protection.

The "prior consultation" clause in the continued Japan-U.S. Security Treaty has had or no restraint on American forces bringing nuclear weapons into Japan.

The consultative aspect may be initiated by the Americans. But there is nothing binding of the American side by a Japanese "yes" or "no."

Unless the American nuclear umbrella is withdrawn, the Japanese theoretically let no use for such weapons, although they could build up at "tremendous cost" in a few years, according to reports.

But for the sake of Asia, which counts more with Asians than an American military force, the Japanese may feel compelled to have their own nuclear protection.

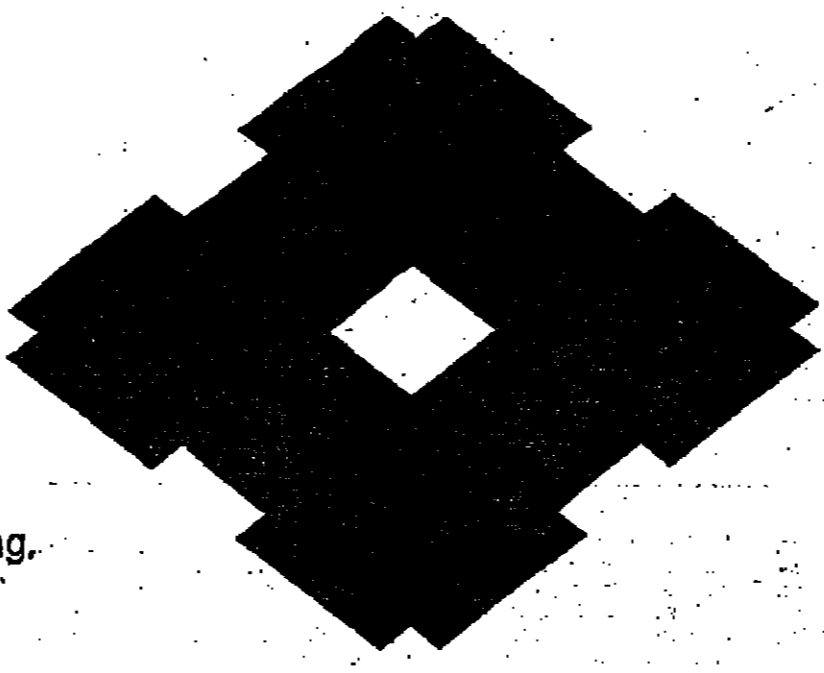
Ruling politicians are, of course, and obviously laying groundwork for possession of independent nuclear weapons. The Japanese, should such a decision be taken at some time in the future.

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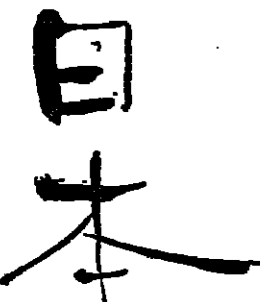
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Ships and Shipping

Supply Far Short of Demand

By Sam Lee Jones

PORT ISLAND No. 1, KOBE, Japan.—Last summer when Kobe city fathers opened their first bonded warehouse on man-made Port Island No. 1, the giant Sea-Land shipping company of the United States began moving hundreds of loaded containers in and out of Kobe within hours.

"There'll be ships in and out of here all the time, with thousands of full containers moving both ways," said an American shipping executive as he looked out over the giant new island in Kobe port, still under construction.

Port Island No. 1 is but one of a number of new ports being constructed in Japan to handle the estimated 80 or more ships daily bringing 900,000 tons of cargo.

The job of supplying Japan's economy is so great that Japanese-owned ships are unable to carry more than 43 percent of this country's ocean trade.

The shortage of ships is such that the fleet of the world's largest shipping company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, reportedly was one-third chartered from other companies last year.

Capitalizing on such shortcomings, Americans such as Sea-Land, American President Lines and U.S. Lines are carrying large amounts of exports and imports for Japan.

It is a situation which neither the Japanese lines nor the government cares for. There was an \$894 million loss during 1969 in Japan's marine freightage accounts.

Top Merchant Fleet

Though Lloyd's Registry of Shipping has Japan as the world's top fleet owner, with almost 24 million gross tons, the Japanese had on charter nearly 29 million deadweight tons (abbreviated as dwt) in 337 ships during 1970.

To cope with a predicted deficit of \$2 billion by 1975 in the marine freightage account, the government has entered a five-year shipbuilding program to provide its merchants with 28 million tons more by 1975.

But such industries as steel and oil are asking for about 35 million tons more to cope with the growing import needs of Japan.

Because of the lack of internal funds, Japanese shipping lines depend for the most part on funds from the Japan Development Bank and other commercial banks to build new ships. But these funds are limited to about 20 million dwt of new ships.

Japanese shipbuilders, currently turning away new business, have backlogs reaching into 1973, with 60 percent of their launchings due for export. And they are giving some new orders to other yards, such as those in Singapore.

As of last October, the 24 million tons of new ships on order, one-third the global total, was more than the combined orders for Swedish, British, French and West German yards.

477,000-Ton Tankers

Already under construction in Spain's Sabalwaimea-Harizna yards is a 472,000 dwt tanker on order, with completion in the next two years, are two 477,000 dwt tankers for Clobank Tanker of London.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' Nagasaki shipyard launched 2, 320,000 dwt tankers in order, plus about \$265 million in machinery orders.

New orders during 1970 bring the total of orders to Japanese

yards to over 30 million tons to be delivered by 1973.

Being a seller's market leaves the shipyards having their own way with prices and payments.

Current per-ton cost for a 200,000 dwt tanker is \$106 in Japan. One order was accepted recently for a reported \$120 per ton. And one Norwegian ship owner reportedly plopped down 40 percent cash for a new tanker, with total payment within six years.

Several shipbuilders are paying 12 percent stock dividends during 1970, with profits climbing. The heavy capital investments in the mid-1960s for expanded yards and equipment are now paying off.

Contracts for new Japanese ships are being made on a year-by-year basis, shipyards fearing a revaluation of the yen in the future. Based on a 5 percent revaluation, the Japan Shipbuilders' Association figures the industry could lose a quarter-billion dollars unless new ships are paid for in yen.

Labor Shortage

Despite the nationwide labor shortages, shipbuilders are still able to turn out 3,200 dwt "mini-bulk" ocean-coastal carriers, or 14,800 dwt Freedom ships or giant tankers in less time than anyone else.

Though Japanese worked an average 47.5 hours weekly in 1969, that figure does not include the overtime and night shifts found in many shipyards.

But Japan's shipping companies are at the opposite end in the ship industry.

They are getting government help by having ports and facilities enlarged all over Japan.

The Top Corporate Giants

(Continued from Page 7) the automobile companies, which have sold less cars both at home and abroad during the year. Automobile and automobile parts manufacturers numbered an even dozen in the top 50 corporations in 1969.

Electrical equipment makers, who also held 12 places in the top 50, face a similar loss in domestic sales. Color television sets encountered strong consumer resistance here during 1970 and air conditioners and electronic ranges have not proved satisfactory substitutes as a production line mainstay.

The steel industry fears an even tighter profit squeeze because of rising costs, although volume of sales is expected to remain high because of continued expansion of production facilities more costly to close down than to keep running.

It is certain that the record for fiscal 1970 ending next March will now show a gain of 21.4 percent in sales for the top 500 as it did for the past year. It is equally certain that more than 15 corporations in the first 500 will show deficits when the current year ends.

Foreign Selling

TOKYO.—December was the first month since May that sales of Japanese stocks by foreigners exceeded purchases. The Finance Ministry estimated sales of 966 million in shares against \$30.74 million bought.

Photo Industry Facing A Strong Challenge

TOKYO.—The Instamatic camera, that little Kodak easy-loading camera first produced in 1963, is rolling over the world with sales.

The Japanese, for some years concentrating on quality high-priced cameras as their main export sales, are waking from their dreams of continued profits, to stare squarely in the face of the low-cost Instamatic giant.

Yashica, the only Japanese company that makes cameras only, plus Ricoh, Fuji Photo and Konanroku (Sakura brand), are all in the race to introduce either their own instant-loading camera or cameras licensed with Kodak technology, for domestic and export sales.

But some makers, reflecting growing concern over their \$260 million annual export sales, are expanding into fields outside photography.

Other Interests

Canon is now more a business machine maker than a camera producer. Ricoh and Minolta, too, are deep in office equipment production. And Olympus has expanded into tape recorders.

Despite nearly 20 percent annual growth, Nippon Kogaku, maker of the Nikon camera, refuses, at least so far, to produce anything but its famous camera line plus its widely acclaimed optical products.

Yashica, too, remains adamant about broadening its outlook into other fields. However, it has combined electronics with cameras to produce a camera that does nearly everything except snap the shutter.

On home ground, the Japanese are vulnerable with nearly 60 percent of their production bound for export, and they know it.

With that multi-billion dollar sign looming larger on the horizon, Eastman Kodak and Agfa Gevaert, are threatening to inundate the Japanese market with their products and advanced sales and promotion techniques.

\$1 Billions Prize

The prize, according to Japanese estimates, will be \$1 billion in color film sales alone by 1980.

Currently, imported film in Japan is priced 26 percent higher than domestic film. But in another year, the duty will be nearly nonexistent, making Kodak and Agfa films much more competitive.

To counter the Kodak-Agfa invasion, Minolta is trying up with Agfa to make 8 mm movie cameras for European sales. Canon is setting up an optical venture in the United States with a U.S. specialist. Others are setting up plants in Taiwan

and South Korea to take advantage of cheaper labor.

Not only are Kodak and Agfa images looming large, so is the Rollei Werke of West Germany.

Rollei is opening new plants in Singapore for cameras and lens production at one-third the labor cost involved in Japanese cameras.

In Japan, such makers as Ricoh, Canon, Sanjyo Sekki, Minolta and Yashica, being led by strong presidents or financed with independent funds, are moving rapidly to expand.

But the Nikon camera maker, a Mitsubishi group member, and Tokyo Optical, a member of the Toshiba group, thus far are having difficulties moving into new fields because of dependence on group financing by the parent firms.

The Japanese are now facing stiff competition abroad and higher labor and raw material costs at home. And coming to their home ground soon is the giant of the world photographic industry, Eastman Kodak, which has been flexing its muscles in Japan's direction for several years.

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Housing Shortage Persists Despite Great Prosperity

By Takashi Oka
TOKYO (NYT)—Neighbors of a family living in a rickety wooden apartment building watched in amazement not long ago when members of the family started loading their possessions into a moving van.

The Takedas had lived in one tiny room, about nine feet square, for seven years, or ever since their marriage. They have two small children. Now at last Shinzaku Takeda, the father, had been lucky in a

housing drawing, winning the right to a Public Housing Corporation apartment, at a rent just below \$80 a month for three rooms and a kitchen.

Out of the Takedas' apartment came a television set, a washing machine, a small refrigerator, a chest of drawers, a toy automobile big enough for the 6-year-old son to get into, a sewing machine and chest after chest of clothes.

"Where in the world did the children sleep?" one neighbor, a working woman, wondered aloud. The answer: in the 6-by-3-foot cupboard where, in the daytime, the parents stored their sleeping quilts.

50 Minutes From Downtown

Possessing so many appliances, the Takedas plainly are not poor, although they had been paying less than \$20 a month in rent for one room, plus cupboard and sink, in a cheaply built wooden apartment building 50 minutes' commuting distance from the center of Tokyo.

The Takedas earn the equivalent of \$350 a month—Mr. Takeda about \$280 and his wife, doing sewing and other odd jobs, about \$70. A rent bill of \$80 a month is rather high in Japan, but Mr. Takeda gets about five months' bonus every year—three months at New Year's and two months at mid-summer. All the Takedas' appliances came from this bonus money, as well as whatever savings they have been able to put aside.

The Takedas are not an unusual family. In a Japan so prosperous that the economy has become the third largest in the world, housing remains one of the people's most pressing unsatisfied wants.

The housing shortage has been acute ever since World War II, when most of Japan's major cities, including the cap-

ital, were 50 to 60 percent destroyed by American bombing.

Migration of the rural populace to urban areas over the last 20 years—amounting to approximately one-third of the country's total population—has heightened the problem. In some years, ambitious new Tokyo housing construction has been barely equivalent to the needs created by the influx from the farms, without reducing the city's own fundamental shortage at all.

Land Costly

A principal reason for the continuing shortage is the steeply rising price of land, which has made it all but impossible for a middle-income family to build or rent a proper-sized house within reasonable commuting distance of central urban areas.

Just after the war, it was possible to buy land in residential areas close to downtown Tokyo for less than \$1 for a square foot. Today such land may cost \$150 to \$200 a square foot, depending on location.

A modest maker of tatami, or straw mats, owning 1,800 square feet adjacent to an office building, sold his house and lot for \$260,000 two years ago to the building management, which needed a parking lot. The tatami-maker is now in the real estate business himself, building high-class apartments that rent for \$150 a room, and more.

Land costs have made government housing programs progressively more expensive, forcing rents up and queuing out low-income groups. Bank loans pay for only a fraction of the total cost of building a home.

Two weeks ago the Tokyo metropolitan government announced the results of a housing opinion survey of citizens of the capital that showed that only one out of four house-

Expo 70 a Rousing Success

SENTRI HILLS—Japan's try in the field of international exhibitions turned a tidy profit during the 163 days of Expo 70, in the Senti Hills, north of Osaka, last year.

One Japanese bank estimated direct demands created by Expo 70 brought business to the Kansai Plains area around Osaka, and Expo's total of \$1.9 billion between 1967-70.

Visitors totaling 64,218,770, spent an average of \$1.21 million daily for tickets, parking fees and at concessions.

The bank figures indicated Expo 70 had created nearly twice the business generated by the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo. What the bank didn't point out was that Expo lasted six months against the Olympic's one month.

Percentage-wise, the Olympic Games probably still represent Japan's best investment in international cooperation and increased prestige.

Visitor totals included 97.3 percent Japanese, with 2.7 percent from abroad. There were 55 marriages, 47,480 lost children, despite their being given individual name tags on entry, and adults, without name tags but who got lost anyway, totaled 44,048.

Japan's population grew by one, as one birth was recorded on Expo grounds.

holds felt their housing situation had improved during the last year, while one in three said it had worsened. Forty-six percent of the 1,038 respondents said they needed more room, most of them saying they wanted at least 144 square feet but were resigned to settling for less.

Nearly 40 percent said they believed that the housing situation in Tokyo would grow worse, not better.

According to a housing survey carried out by the premier's office two years ago—the latest available such survey—313,010 households in Tokyo lived in one-room apartments like the Takedas' while throughout the country, there were 2,137,200 households in similar circumstances. Half of Tokyo's one-room families lived in rooms of less than 108 square feet.

High-Price Building

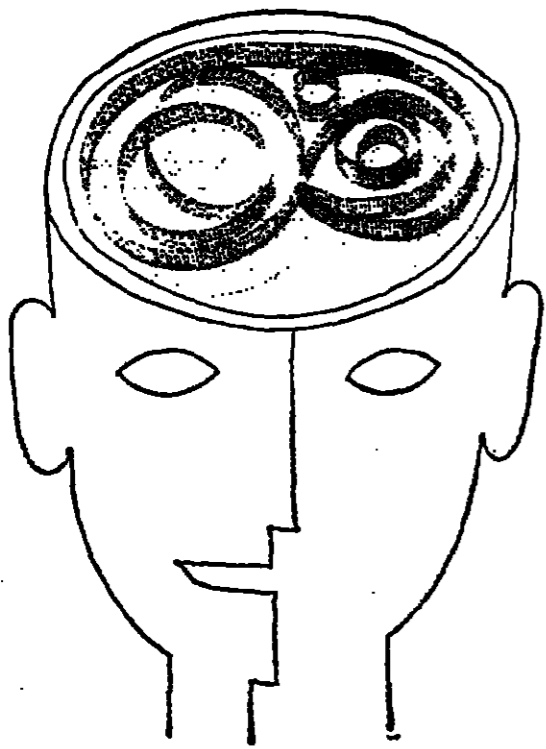
Building proceeds apace in Tokyo and other large cities, but much of the current construction consists of high-price, high-rise apartments, far beyond the means of middle-class wage-earners like Mr. Takeda.

Privately-built housing of the same size and with the same facilities as Mr. Takeda will get for \$80 in the government apartment building would cost him about \$183 a month, a recent survey by the Trade and Industry Ministry showed.

Throughout the city, decrepit, dank wooden houses and mortarboard apartments are finally protected against fire inside in dark valleys under the perpetual shadows cast by tall new office or apartment buildings. Residents of Meguro, Shibuya and several other former residential districts where such buildings have been going up have banded together in citizens' groups to demand "the right to sunlight."

Of nearly three million households living in Tokyo, public housing accommodates only 130,000. About 350,000 families occupy housing provided by their companies, an alternative that was not available to Mr. Takeda because his employer was too small-scale to provide such benefits.

Homeowners account for 12 million households. The rest, like Mr. Takeda, must rent their dwellings from private landlords.



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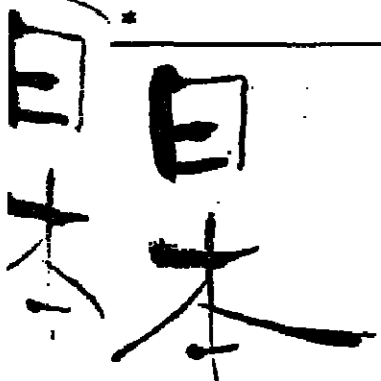
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A Losing Year on the Stock Exchange

70 Pct. of Issues Decline; May Was the Low Point

TOKYO—The Tokyo Stock Exchange finished 1970 with a Dow-Jones average of 1,987.34 yen (\$5.51) down 71.82 yen (\$1.03) from the end of 1969. The high for the year was 2,324.45 yen on April 6 and the low was 1,929.64 yen on May 27 in the Dow averages.

According to one securities company, 70 percent of the 1,308 issues traded on the Tokyo and Osaka exchanges declined in price during the year.

The biggest gainer on Tokyo's second section, was Rikenkei Fine Instrument, getting a five-fold increase due to explosive sales of exhaust meters.

Mitsumi Electric, on Tokyo's first section, registered the largest drop, 78.7 percent, because of anticipated poor sales and earnings this March, the end of fiscal 1970 for most Japanese companies.

One of the highlights of the year for the volatile Tokyo Stock Exchange was the 201.11-yen drop in the Dow-Jones averages, the deepest single-day drop in 17

years, on April 30, in a reaction to stock markets in New York and Europe.

Brokers announced afterward that some 30 percent of the trading orders during that day were from foreign investors.

102-Million-Share Block Another mark for the Tokyo exchange came on April 24 when the Nomura Securities Co., Japan's largest, handled 102 million shares of Japan's largest steel maker, Nippon Steel Corp., at 56 yen per share (\$0.14), about 2 percent of outstanding shares. It was the largest block ever traded on the exchange.

The Tokyo exchange also introduced late in the year a transfer settlement system to simplify delivery of share certificates of 20 to 30 companies with high turnover.

And the Finance Ministry raised to 25 percent the total number of outstanding shares in Japanese companies which foreigners could hold. However, an individual foreigner is still limited to 7 percent of total shares.

Because of the business slowdown in Japan, the stock market also slowed as the year closed. Foreign investors were reportedly shifting their emphasis to public and corporate bonds, hoping the yen would be revalued upward soon.

A Professional's Market

Overall, the Tokyo stock market remained in fairly good condition. Margin loan balance was below \$250 million with a margin short ratio of 7.3 to one in early December. Investment

funds had sufficient cash to buy and the decline in foreign interest rates was welcome news for traders.

However, since the April drop, the market has been essentially flat for the professional, as the amateurs remained a bit stunned over the market's reactions.

The prime concern for the market is the nation's economy. About half the analysis predict a leveling off by spring, the other half are either not sure or indicate the economy will continue dropping until fall.

One thing is certain: the Japanese economy is undergoing changes. One market analyst put the growth industries for 1971 in Japan as distribution, transportation, travel and recreation, housing and service industries.

Large-scale manufacturing sectors of the economy are now in a period of adjustment because of the slowing of their high growth rates of previous years.

Foreign Trade

(Continued from Page 7)

products from Africa, the Middle East and other less developed countries. Part of these supplies are promoted by European commercial or financial houses.

Japan, today, has also become a capital exporting country; and, hence, it appears to be getting more important to merge efforts from Europe and Japan for economic cooperation in the direction of developing iron ore, copper, zinc, and other natural resources in Africa and other less developed countries. Occasions to purchase European machinery as the integrated parts are also increasing when Japanese firms sell their new ships to Europe or industrial plants to the outskirts of Europe, Middle East or Africa. It is noteworthy that a number of Japanese industrial plant and equipment have been exported to Asia, Australia or Latin America under European engineering consultants' specifications.

Close Economic Ties It will not be unfair for us to add those close economic relations in a third country's market when we talk about European and Japanese business relations.

Japan's overseas direct investment in manufacturing industry in Europe was only 3 percent for 1951-58. Japan concluded license agreements to import technical assistance for 5,940 items during the years from 1950 to 1968: 60 percent from the United States, 11.4 percent from West Germany, 6.8 percent from the United Kingdom, 6.7 percent from France, 4.7 percent from Italy, 4.6 percent from the Netherlands, 4.4 percent from the Federal Republic of Germany and 17 percent for chemicals out of the above 5,940 cases. Japan also exports its technology, about 18 percent to the United States, 13 percent to China (Formosa), 9 percent to South Korea, 7 percent to India, 6 percent to Britain, 4 percent to Nationalist Germany and Italy respectively.

It is evident from these figures that business relations between Europe and Japan are much smaller than the U.S.-Japan relations.

Negotiations for British entry

Value of Exports and Imports (1 000 US dollars)			
	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (c.i.f.)	Balance: Excess of Imports (-)
1948	288 271	684 220	-425 949
1949	676 700	934 845	-258 145
1950	820 058	874 359	-54 301
1951	1 384 820	1 806 039	-421 219
1952	1 272 918	2 028 183	-755 265
1953	1 274 843	2 409 637	-1 134 794
1954	1 629 236	2 309 404	-680 168
1955	2 010 600	2 471 430	-460 830
1956	2 800 636	3 229 794	-429 158
1957	2 355 018	4 293 866	-1 938 848
1958	2 876 860	3 032 126	-155 266
1959	3 456 482	3 889 491	-432 999
1960	4 064 537	4 461 132	-396 595
1961	4 236 066	5 810 432	-1 574 366
1962	4 916 189	6 836 824	-1 920 635
1963	6 452 116	6 736 567	-284 451
1964	6 673 191	7 537 843	-864 652
1965	8 461 742	8 169 019	292 723
1966	9 776 391	9 822 702	-46 311
1967	10 441 872	11 863 087	-1 421 215
1968	12 971 862	12 987 243	-15 381
1969	15 990 034	18 023 536	-2 033 502
1970	1 083 320	1 405 042	-321 722
Jan.	1 365 895	1 414 704	-48 809
Feb.	1 074 072	1 083 608	-9 536
Mar.	1 853 045	1 474 646	378 399
Apr.	1 495 696	1 865 250	-369 554
May	1 129 268	1 646 368	-517 100
June	1 716 808	1 646 760	70 048
July	1 868 638	1 883 889	-15 251
Aug.	1 738 408	1 829 362	-90 954
Sept.			

Source: Ministry of Finance. Original yen figures were converted into US dollar figures at official exchange rate (360 yen unit per US dollar).

to the Common Market, debates for the Werner Plan on monetary unity, talks on common agricultural policy—news of these potentials in Europe are read in Japan with keen interest, and we welcome the underlying tendency of integration and enlargement.

More Open Policy Urged

We believe that both sides ought to be more open, international and liberal-minded. The Japanese government is lifting its control and restrictions on import and capital

movement. The target date for the decontrol is the autumn of 1971.

We should help to create opportunities for well-balanced and liberalized horizontal international trade and economic relations among Western Europe, North America and Japan in accordance with the principles of GATT.

Under such a liberalized situation, simple export or import of commodities is not enough. We might have more establishments in each other's market, more investments, joint ventures, ex-

change of technologies and systems or other economic cooperation between Europeans and Japanese. We must try to deepen mutual understanding through interchanges of cordial communication and frequent personal trips from one side to the other.

We have a bright confidence in further rapid growth of West Europe-Japanese trade and other economic relations.

Mr. Fugino, author of the preceding article, is president of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

Going Is Slower for the Auto Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

Japan, car makers are turning to exports. The 1970 exports may well be more than 20 percent of total sales, the first time in history. And the Japanese have 60 assembly plants in 25 countries to back their export drive.

Increasing demand for pollution-free cars, particularly by 1978 or 1979 when new standards will be enforced in the United States, Britain and Japan, are

leading the Japanese to invest heavily in anti-pollution devices. The rotary engine is one. Mitsubishi and Nissan are each developing what they hope will be profitable gas turbine engines. Lead-free gas also is being developed.

Japan also has agreed to a U.S.-initiated safety drive and will cooperate with West Germany in developing a better 3,000-pound car.

The Japanese are working on air bags, with Toyota and

Daimler-Benz cooperating; new safety nets; electronic devices like fuel injection and speed controls; car-to-car distance regulators and anti-skid devices.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is putting up about \$14 million for development of an electric car.

In Tokyo alone, there are more than 600,000 electric vehicles used for door-to-door deliveries, in warehouses and manufacturing facilities.

A New Era in Financing

As Japan's largest securities firm with a wealth of mature experience, Nomura Securities plays a prominent role in the financial affairs of one of the world's most bustling economies.

In keeping with this position of leadership, Nomura Securities is at present pioneering a movement to widen the scope of securities companies by engaging in the direct financing of industrial and business enterprises. The company's aim is nothing less than a new era in financing, an era in which securities firms will enjoy the

same degree of trust and stature as banks. One important landmark in the firm's program has already been set up with the recent establishment of The Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited with a capital of \$25 million for purposes of international financing.

The 1970's will see important changes in financial institutions the world over. Nomura Securities can be relied upon to be at the forefront of these changes and further enhance its reputation in both domestic and international finance.

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.

Head Office: 1, 1-chome, Nishimbashi-Tori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Amsterdam Branch Office: 51A, Herengracht Amsterdam, The Netherlands - Phone: 228514-6
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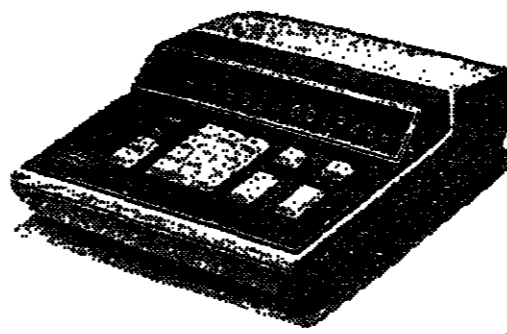
It's Canon that counts

for fast and fancy figuring

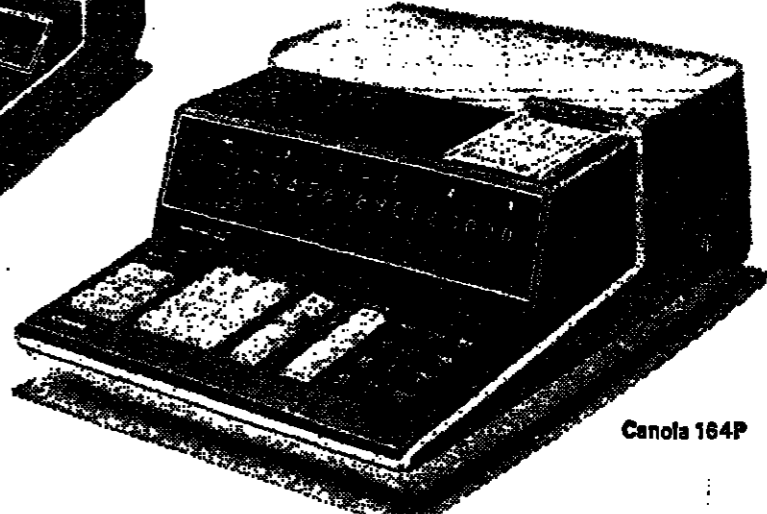
Canon's most sophisticated electronic calculator uncomplicates your most complex calculating problems. The Canola 164F, programmable with a card-and-learn system, uses cards which can be punched and filed for instant reuse. It brings four memories and a constant key facility to bear on problems it works out to 16 digits, up to 14 decimal places. Like all Canola models, it's a lightweight desktop portable. Reliable integrated circuits make it all possible. A feather touch on 10 color-coded keys, logically

designed with frequently used keys double-size for easy use, gives you the right answer instantly, silently on an optically perfect display panel.

If your problems are less complicated, try the Canola 1210, with one memory bank and answers up to 12 digits in 2-3-4 decimal places. "K" key locks to allow constant multiplication or division by the same factor. Write for full details on these and other models. All from Canon, the master of calculator design.



Canola 1210



Canola 164F

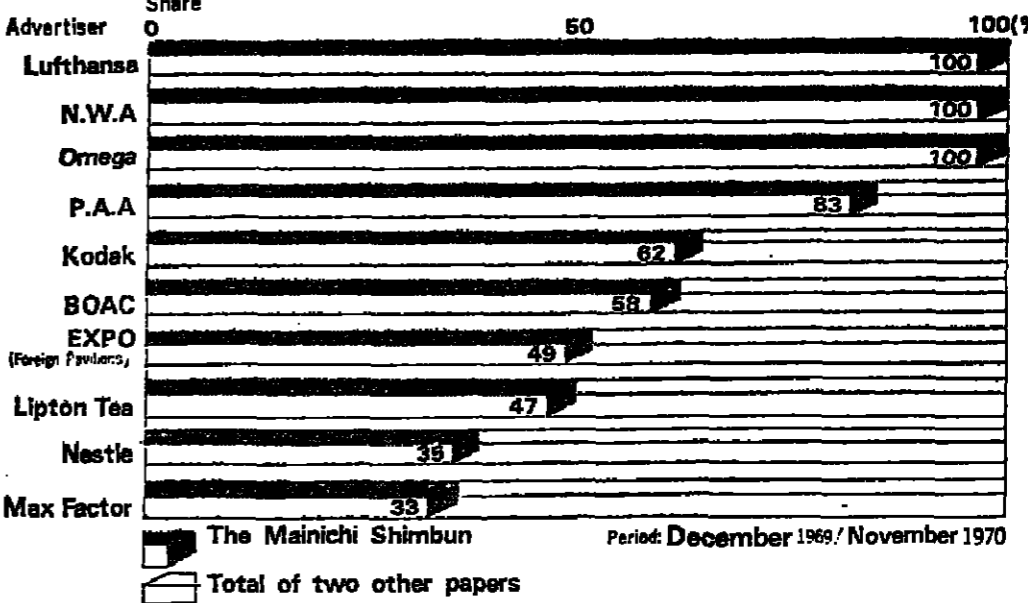
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The Mainichi Shimbun—A sure way to be successful in making an advance into the Japanese market!

The mainstay of advertising media in Japan is no doubt newspapers. Newspaper advertising in Japan represents 35.5% of the total of Japan's annual advertising expenditure. ONE NEWSPAPER in the last years has been most heavily used for advertising by the numerous world enterprises making their way into the Japanese market and expanding their sales in Japan—THAT NEWSPAPER IS THE MAINICHI SHIMBUN, THE KEY NEWSPAPER—MOST INFLUENTIAL IN JAPAN!

The chart below shows the Mainichi's share (in space) among big-three daily national newspapers in Japan of the advertising orders from various world enterprises.



Advertising Representatives
 U.S. & Canada:
 S.S. KOPPE & COMPANY INC.
 410 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020.
 U.S.A. Tel. 246-1320

England:
 S.S. KOPPE & COMPANY LTD.
 40-43 Noel Street, London E.C.4, England

Germany:
 KONTINENTAL ANZEIGEN-
 VERWALTUNG GMBH
 4 Dosseldorf, Umlandstrasse 42, West Germany
 Tel. 461556/57

Scandinavia:
 R.A. BANDELIN
 Box 14037, 104 40 Stockholm 14, Sweden
 Tel. 223120

Italy:
 Dr. GIULIANO BLEI
 20121 Milano, Piazza del Liberty 8, Italy
 Tel. 799058, 791628

The Mainichi Shimbun
 The Key Newspaper in Japan

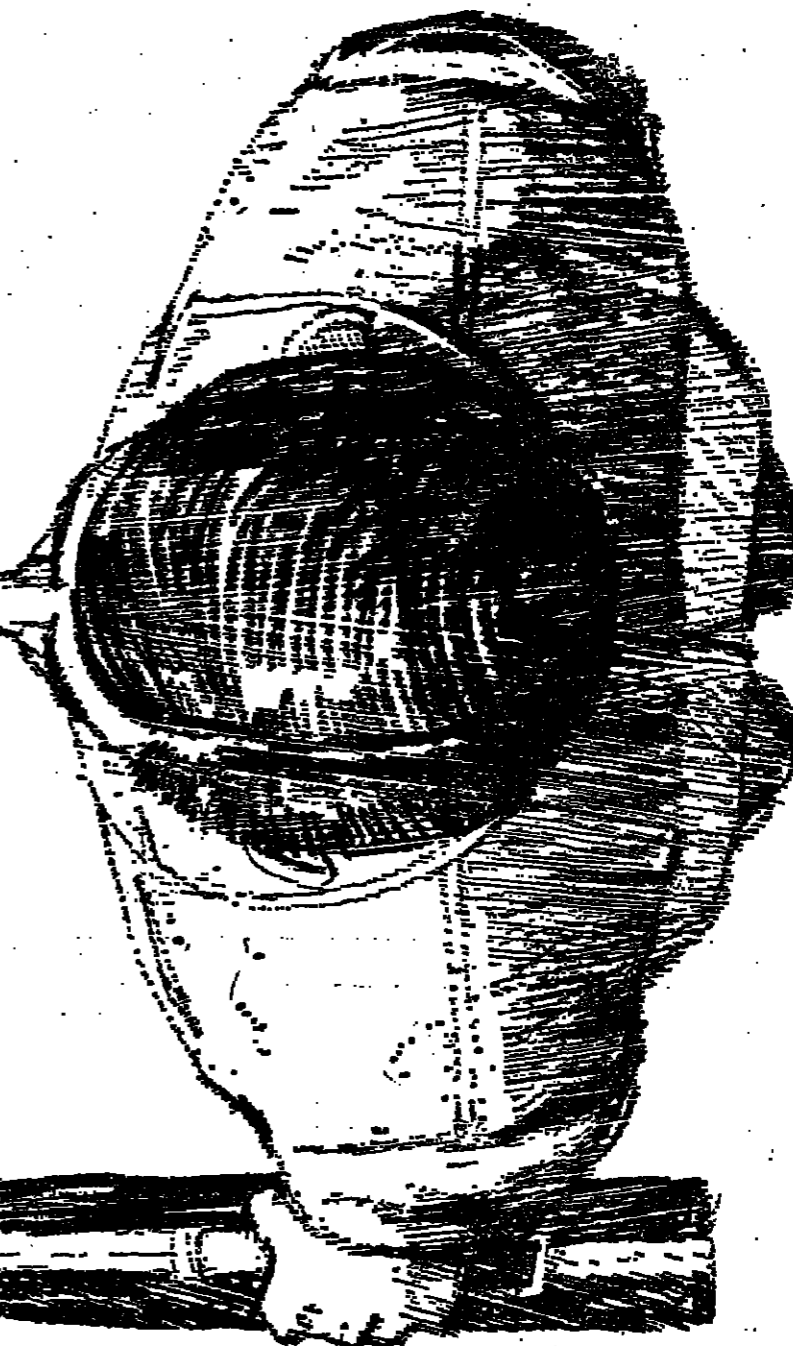
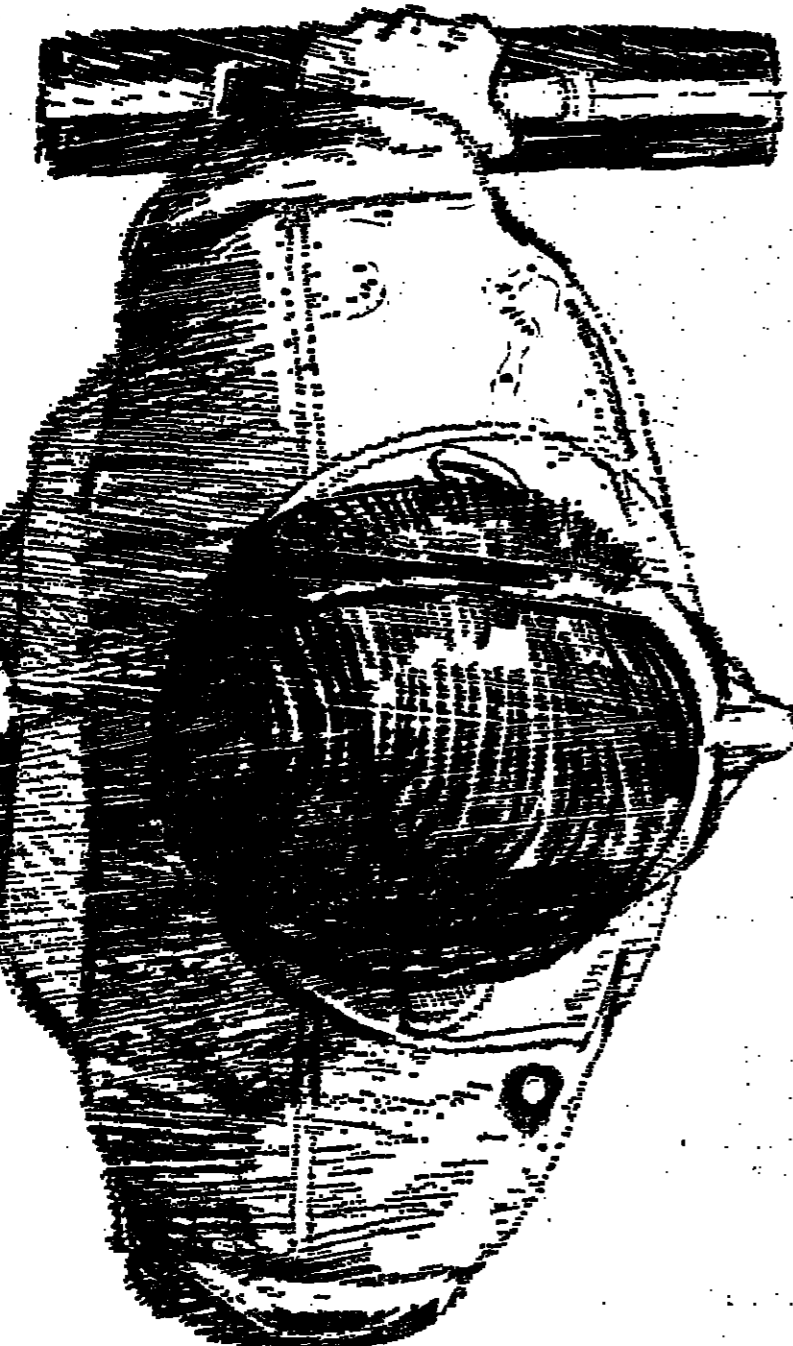
トウキョウ取引所

The Tokyo Exchange

Table of stock market data from The Tokyo Exchange, including sections for COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC AND GAS, SERVICE, CONSTRUCTION, FOODS, RUBBER PRODUCTS, GLASS AND CERAMICS PRODUCTS, TEXTILES, PULP AND PAPER, METAL PRODUCTS, NON-FERRO METALS, CHEMICALS, MACHINERY, OIL AND COAL PRODUCTS, and MARINE TRANSPORTATION. It lists various companies and their stock prices.

Japan's Governmental Long-Term Credit Institution. Main Foreign Activities. ISSUANCE OF EXTERNAL BONDS GUARANTEES OF FOREIGN CREDITS. External Loan Bonds \$ 81,356. Guarantees of Foreign Loans and Credits to Japanese Industries \$ 669,953. Re-Loans of World Bank Loans to Japanese Industries \$ 142,823. Loans Outstanding \$ 4,710,188. Capital: U.S. \$650 million. JAPAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. HEAD OFFICE: Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan. LONDON OFFICE: Clements House, 10-11, Wood Street, London, E.C.2V 7JB. OTHER OVERSEAS OFFICES: In New York and Washington D.C.

What Makes a Group?



Talk to just one Mitsubishi man and you'll discover that unique Mitsubishi spirit that bonds 340,000 individuals of 48 independent companies into a single, cooperative group... the Mitsubishi Group. In pre-war Zaibatsu days, the Mitsubishi Group was under an inter-locking directorate controlled absolutely by a single family, the Iwasaki. Today, "Mitsubishi" is 48 different enterprises independently organized and autonomously operated. And yet, a strong unity still exists among them all, a unity which transforms them into an integrated power. What is the intangible cement that bonds together so many companies so different from each other? In the end, one can only say, "The Mitsubishi Spirit"... a combination of respect for a century-old tradition plus implicit belief in the advantages of organization and cooperation. However you define it, the Mitsubishi spirit not only exists, it works directly and concretely to your advantage when you do business through Mitsubishi anywhere in the world. For then you, too, can draw on the enormous reservoir of information, research and technology as well as the industrial capability, which are the common property of the Mitsubishi Group.



1. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. 2. Mitsubishi Motors Corporation 3. Mitsubishi Electric Corporation 4. Mitsubishi Kasei Kaisha, Ltd. (Chemical Machinery & Engineering) 5. Mitsubishi Atomic Power Industries, Inc. 6. Mitsubishi Precision Co., Ltd. 7. Mitsubishi TRW Co., Ltd. (Systems Engineering For Space Development) 8. Caterpillar Mitsubishi Ltd. 9. Mitsubishi-Yokohama Ltd. 10. Mitsubishi Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd. 11. Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd. 12. Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Limited 13. Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. 14. Mitsubishi Marine Metallurgical Co., Ltd. 15. Mitsubishi-Norton Co., Ltd. 16. Daiichi-Nippon Cable, Ltd. 17. Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd. 18. Mitsubishi Oil Co., Ltd. 19. Mitsubishi Liquefied Petroleum Gas Co., Ltd. 20. Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd. 21. Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. 22. Mitsubishi Plastics Industries, Ltd. 23. Mitsubishi Edogawa Chemical Co., Ltd. 24. Mitsubishi Rayon Company, Ltd. 25. Mitsubishi Asbestos Co., Ltd. 26. Mitsubishi Asahi Cement Co., Ltd. 27. Dai Nippon Cement Co., Ltd. 28. Nippon Portland Cement Co., Ltd. 29. Nippon Portland Cement Co., Ltd. 30. Nippon Portland Cement Co., Ltd. 31. Nippon Portland Cement Co., Ltd. 32. Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd. 33. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. 34. Mitsubishi Motor Sales Company, Ltd. 35. Mitsubishi Office Machinery Co., Ltd. 36. Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K. Line) 37. Mitsubishi Warehouse & Transportation Co., Ltd. 38. Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. 39. Mitsubishi Insurance Co., Ltd. 40. Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 41. Mitsubishi Development Corporation 42. Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 43. Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co. 44. Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd. 45. Diamond Credit Co., Ltd. 46. Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corp. 47. Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc. 48. Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute (Using according to Hei)

MITSUBISHI-worldwide for every need

International Herald Tribune Readers: This INTRODUCTORY OFFER brings you

\$500.00-A-MONTH TAX-FREE CASH WHENEVER YOU GO TO THE HOSPITAL

-Only 25¢ covers your entire family for the first month

- ★ Pays you cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for each hospital stay... even for life, if necessary.
- ★ Pays in addition to any other companies' coverage you have—including Medicare.

- ★ Pays all cash direct to you (not to doctor or hospital).
- ★ Guaranteed Renewable for Life. National Home guarantees never to cancel your protection no matter how old you become or how many claims you have.

No salesman will call—No medical examination required—No age limit

ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY MIDNIGHT, THURS., JAN. 14, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED

One out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you—or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow... next week... next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years. They are expected to double again in the few years ahead.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in our National Home plan that

Pays you \$500.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have \$500.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital. You get your \$500.00-a-month cash—tax-free—as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—even for life, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one-to-five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

Now, this low-cost plan from National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your introductory rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this \$500.00-a-month plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, in addition to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Use the money as you see fit—for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage or rent payments, to replace savings—or any necessary, but costly, expenses not covered by other hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have some hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover all bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed this low-cost plan that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

We can never cancel your policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can never cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life!

And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family—this policy (NH10-669)...

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this plan as a valuable addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other company. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. In addition to any benefits you may receive from Medicare, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of \$250.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$500.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter... even for life if necessary!

Pays you \$300.00-a-month cash whenever any dependent child is hospitalized.

When you choose Coverage for Children, all your unmarried dependent children from age one month through 18 years are covered, too! What's more, any newborn children you have in the future are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost to you. And whenever any of your children go to the hospital, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of \$300.00-a-month cash, for as long as necessary. Children are covered for accidents from the first day and for sickness from the sixth day.

Pays you tax-free cash Maternity Benefits, too.

With this plan, you can also collect cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for every day you are confined to the hospital for pregnancy, childbirth, or even miscarriage. You get this cash, which is yours to use as you see fit, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. Of course, both parents must be enrolled in this plan for the entire period of pregnancy.

Pays you up to \$4,800.00 cash for a Registered Nurse at Home.

Here's a wonderful "get well" benefit of this National Home plan: You collect cash benefits at the rate of \$400.00 a month when your doctor has you employ a full-time registered nurse within five days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. You are paid for the same number of covered days that you were in the hospital—even up to 12 full months!

Double Cash Accident Benefit.

When you and your insured spouse are hospitalized at the same time for an accidental injury, this National Home plan pays you an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE CASH BENEFIT. You receive not \$500.00 but \$1,000.00 a month. Your spouse receives not \$500.00 but \$1,000.00 a month. That's \$2,000.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month (when under age 65) starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to \$2,000.00 cash for these accidental losses...

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident you collect \$1,000.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and \$2,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit.

Should you—the policyowner—be hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this National Home plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 90 days, we will again pay any premiums while you are in the hospital—for the total commitment! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Home policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war, any mental disease or

disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy... during the first 2 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Nationally known and respected.

This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in *Reader's Digest*, *Parents*, *National Geographic* and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states—and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than \$1,500,000.00 a month. In addition, our Company has a RECOMMENDED rating from *Best's Insurance Reports*, one of the foremost insurance authorities in the nation.

Fast, reliable claim service when needed most.

You never really know how good a policy is until you have to make a claim. That's why we think you'll be interested in what some of our National Home members have to say. Their comments—quoted below—are typical of the hundreds of expressions of appreciation we receive from policyowners every week.

"Received your checks totaling \$585.68 for injury. I appreciated your kindness and promptness in the claim. It certainly came in handy and I had less worries knowing I had this protection. You certainly paid all the benefits stated in the policy without question." Mrs. ANGELO B. HAZO, Abbeville, Louisiana

"You folks were very prompt in sending the money when my wife went to the hospital for surgery. Thank you so much." HAROLD DOVENBOSE, Zanesville, Ohio

"I was more than satisfied with the way my claim was handled. One couldn't ask for better service and the 'get well soon' message was one of the nicest thoughts on your part. I thank you sincerely." MARGUERITE LINDAU, Duluth, Minnesota

Outstanding Americans like these Recommend this Coverage.

DR. E. STANLEY JONES, internationally known evangelist, author, missionary statesman: "In offering low-cost health insurance by mail, you are rendering a valuable service to thousands of people who have no other opportunity to avail themselves of such protection. It's reassuring to know that policyowners insured by the National Liberty group are receiving more than \$1,500,000.00 a month in benefits."

JEROME HINES, leading boss with the Metropolitan Opera Company: "It seems to me that the concept of health insurance by mail is a very sensible one. It's quick, easy and economical. Nobody makes surprise visits to your home to ask personal questions. There's no medical examination. And costly processing charges are eliminated. This means more protection at less cost. I congratulate National Home Life Assurance Company for meeting a real need."

National Home commended in the Congressional Record of the United States Congress

National Home, a division of National Liberty Corporation, has been commended in the United States Congressional Record for bringing low-cost insurance to the general public: "National Liberty deserves recognition for providing service beyond the expected, service willingly offered to those who are not being cared for in other ways. This is the secret of success for its low-cost insurance plans. With the highest public interest at heart, the National Liberty Corporation group of companies combines reliability and quality of service with noteworthy price advantages. It is to be commended on its leadership and vision in this field of human welfare."

Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this plan? Because this is a guaranteed enrollment offer, we can open the enrollment only during a limited time period—with a few deadlines to be met. To provide you with this broad coverage at these low rates, we must receive your Enrollment Form during the same period as all the others.

As soon as we receive your Enrollment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Mail. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. It is a very short document and you'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no fine print. Show it, if you wish, to your doctor, lawyer, insurance agent, or some other trusted advisor.

Here are your low rates.

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to cover yourself, your spouse and any adult dependent. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

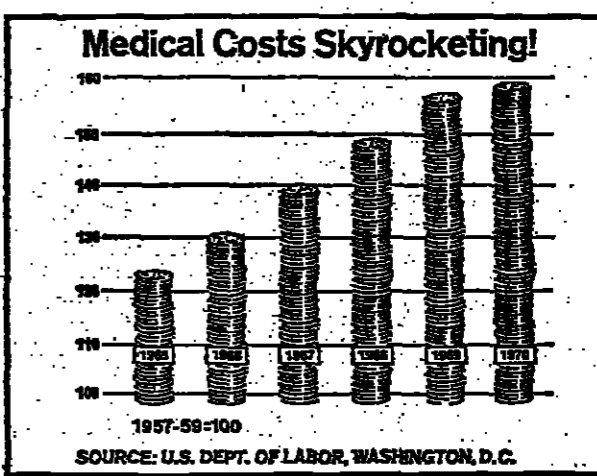
Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium per Adult
16-44	only \$2.95
45-49	only \$3.40
50-54	only \$3.75
55-74	only \$4.35
75-79	only \$5.00
80-84	only \$5.55
85 and over	only \$6.65

Only \$1.85 more per month covers all your unmarried dependent children—from the age of one month through 18 years. Newborn children are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost. And then if you wish, just add \$1.15 monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too.

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next. Once you have enrolled in this National Home plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advanced age—unless you elect a special rate add-on benefit, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state!

Act NOW—'Later' May Be Too Late!

Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month. TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.



YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THIS NATIONAL HOME PLAN

- How much will I be paid when I go to the hospital?**
You will receive cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month (\$15.67 a day). When you're 65 or over, you collect (in addition to any Medicare benefits) \$250.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$500.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized thereafter. And you collect cash for an accident or injury in the hospital for only one day. Coverage for illness begins the sixth day—and benefits are paid in full for as long as you're hospitalized... even for life, if necessary.
- Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital?**
You collect cash at the rate of \$300.00 a month whenever any of your children (age 1 month through 18 years) go to the hospital—if Coverage for Children is added to the basic plan. Coverage for accidents begins on the first day—sickness on the sixth day. And if you have a growing family—as soon as any newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—automatically... at no additional cost.
- When do I start to collect hospital benefits?**
This new plan (NH10-669) covers you from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—even for life, if necessary. Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one-to-five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.
- Will you pay me cash benefits for pregnancy?**
Yes, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. You collect cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this plan for entire pregnancy period.)
- Suppose I'm hospitalized for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?**
If you—the policyowner—are hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. But don't expect to pay us back, either.
- Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my policy cover?**
Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: act of war, any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; confinements within a U.S. Government hospital or a nursing or convalescent facility; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.
- What are the requirements to enroll in this National Home plan?**
You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to, reasons of health and to qualify during this Enrollment Period—your must apply before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
- Besides saving money—are there any other advantages to joining this plan during this Enrollment Period?**
Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "answers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your policy.
- How do I enroll?**
Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and mail it via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency, for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19453, U.S.A.

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:
1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form. 2. Cut out along dotted line. 3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it, via Air Mail, to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19451, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM

Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan
NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA 81302-719

(Please Print) NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____ SEX Male Female

OCCUPATION _____
List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

NAME (Please Print)	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE
1			MONTH DAY YEAR	

Check here if you want Coverage for your Children.
 Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.

I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature X _____ Date _____
NHA-10 NH10-669 EP 5 (500)

MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURS., JAN. 14, 1971

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer, or other trusted advisor. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision.

T. Robert Willard
PRESIDENT
National Home Life Assurance Company

NATIONAL HOME HEALTH PLAN

National Home Life Assurance Company
a division of National Liberty Corporation
Executive William W. Strambon, Chairman of the Board
Admin. Offices: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

This policy is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

Established 1820—Over 50 Years of Service

Eurobonds

New-Issue Total, Market Prices Climb in First Week of New Year

By Condon Bakstansky
PARIS, Jan. 10.—With only one week gone in 1971, the total of new issues announced or on offer climbed to almost \$150 million from borrowers coming in from across Europe and the Pacific—but not a sign of an American.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS
Jan. 3 Dec. 27 Jan. 4
Commodity Index 108.7 104.1 113.2
Currency in circ. \$67,021,803 \$57,424,000 \$53,588,000

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Employed 78,741,000 78,816,000 78,716,000
Unemployed 4,697,000 4,280,000 4,710,000
Industrial production 161.4 162.3 171.1

Still-Easier Credit Spurs Wall Street to New Optimism; Stocks and Bonds Post Gains

By Thomas E. Mullaney
NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Money, according to Wall Street pundits, makes the more go—and so the financial markets continued to move along rather briskly last week under the prodding of renewed reductions in key interest rates.

grade corporate bonds will get down to 7 percent (from the current 7.45 percent), and feel there's an even chance we'll see one more reduction in the prime rate and the discount rate.

are restructuring their balance sheets in terms of liabilities. The repayments of short-term liabilities will facilitate the downward direction of interest rates.

some icy statistics last week and held its price ground rather firmly in fairly active trading.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market started the new year off on a bullish note.

The improved performance was reflected in the Amex price index which closed on Friday at 23.97, 0.35 for the week.

The principal favorable factor offsetting the bad news last week was the better-than-expected wind-up in the year's retail business across the country during December.

High Low Last Net
AAI Corp 4 3/8 3/4 -1/4
AIA Protect Sys 7/8 2 1/2 2 1/2 +1/4
AIF Ind 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

High Low Last Net
Computer Usage 5 1/2 5 1/2 +1/4
Comstock Inc 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4
Comstock Corp 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Net
Hardwick Co 5 1/2 5 1/2 +1/4
Harper Hill 4 1/2 4 1/2 -1/4
Houston Oil 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

High Low Last Net
Nathan Famous 5 1/2 5 1/2 +1/4
NacCarroll 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1/4
Net Computer Corp 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1/4

High Low Last Net
Precision Instrument 7 1/2 7 1/2 +1/4
President First Lady 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1/4
Prochem Inc 6 1/2 6 1/2 +1/4

High Low Last Net
Precision Instrument 7 1/2 7 1/2 +1/4
President First Lady 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1/4
Prochem Inc 6 1/2 6 1/2 +1/4

Big Stateside savings on Delta jets!
Discount 50-50% off Tourist or First Class fares for round trips or circle trips within U.S.A. (13 to 45 days). Children 50% off adult fare. Residents of all countries outside Western Hemisphere are eligible.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

We have moved our London office to

St. Martins House
16, St. Martins Le Grand
London, EC1A 4EH, England

Our London telephone and telex numbers have been changed to

Telephone 01-600-0951 Telex 883451

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

40 Wall Street
New York, N. Y. 10005

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issues

500,000 Shares
Walt Disney Productions
Common Stock

Price \$148 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from the issuer of the securities, including the undersigned, as may lawfully offer the securities in such State.

- Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Lehman Brothers
Blyth & Co., Inc.
The First Boston Corporation
Drexel Harriman Ripley
duPont Glore Forgan
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Lazard Freres & Co.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Salomon Brothers
Smith, Barney & Co.
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation
Wertheim & Co.
White, Weld & Co.
Dean Witter & Co.
Bache & Co.
Paribas Corporation

January 8, 1971

ROBERT A. POWERS
Chairman of the Board
and
Chief Executive Officer

WILLIAM R. GRANT
President

ANDREW J. MELTON, JR.
Chairman of the Executive Committee

CHARLES W. KENNARD
Honorary Chairman

WILLIAM E. FAY, JR.
Executive Vice President

EDMOND N. MORSE

Members of the Management Committee

- JACK L. BILLHARDT
EDWARD F. DUGAN, JR.
WILLIAM E. FAY, JR.
THOMAS F. GITHENS
WILLIAM R. GRANT
WILLIAM W. HELMAN

- DONALD R. LARSON
ANDREW J. MELTON, JR.
EDMOND N. MORSE
ROBERT A. POWERS
J. PERRY RUDDICK
J. FRED VAN VRANKEN, JR.

Smith, Barney & Co.

Incorporated

January 1, 1971

Domestic Bonds

Table of Domestic Bonds with columns for Bond, Sale in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change

Table of Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net change.

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last Net change

Table of Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last Net change.

Foreign Bonds

Table of Foreign Bonds.

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO. BANKERS. Business Established 1818. Assets: Cash on Hand and Due from Banks \$101,410,282. U.S. Government Securities, Direct and Guaranteed \$5,359,334. State, Municipal & Other Public Securities \$4,910,249. Other Marketable Securities \$2,220,864. Loans and Discounts \$205,714,905. Customers' Liability on Acceptances \$13,190,690. Other Assets \$2,315,506. Total Assets \$430,399,830. Liabilities: Deposits \$384,401,682. Acceptances: Less Amount in Portfolio \$13,800,922. Other Liabilities \$4,910,249. Total Liabilities \$400,510,909. Surplus \$29,888,921.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Over-the-Counter Market

Table of stock prices for various companies including Superintend, Sycor Corp, and others. Columns include High, Low, Last, and Net.

Table of insurance stocks including Allegheny, All Am Life, and others. Columns include High, Low, Last, and Net.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury bill yields and prices for various maturities from Jan 14 to Jan 27.

Market Averages

Table showing Dow Jones, S&P 500, and NYSE Composite index values.

New York Stock Exchange

Table of NYSE trading volume, high/low/close prices, and volume for various sectors.

American Stock Exchange

Table of American Stock Exchange trading volume and price changes.

Italy, Canada Cut Bank Rates

ROME, Jan. 10 (Reuters). Italy last night cut its bank rate from 5.50 percent to 5 percent in line with similar reductions in other Western countries.

Still-Easier Credit Spurs Optimism in N.Y. Markets

(Continued from Page 15.) return on a top-grade utility bond issue since May, 1969. With bank financing, triple-A corporate bond yields have come down almost 2 percentage points since they reached record levels last June.

International Bonds

Table of international bond yields and prices for various countries and currencies.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table of bank stock prices and closing prices for various banks.

Canada Lowers Interest Rates

TORONTO, Jan. 10 (Reuters). Canada's largest banks reduced low-risk interest rates Friday—a result of easier monetary conditions and pressure from lower rates in the United States.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 15.) meaning overseas borrowing will continue to be necessary. A strong American influx would tend to put some of the non-U.S. institutions in the shade.

Creditors' Indices

Table of credit indices for various countries and regions.

Banking News

The International Herald Tribune reports that the weekly public credit ratings did not arrive in time for these editions.

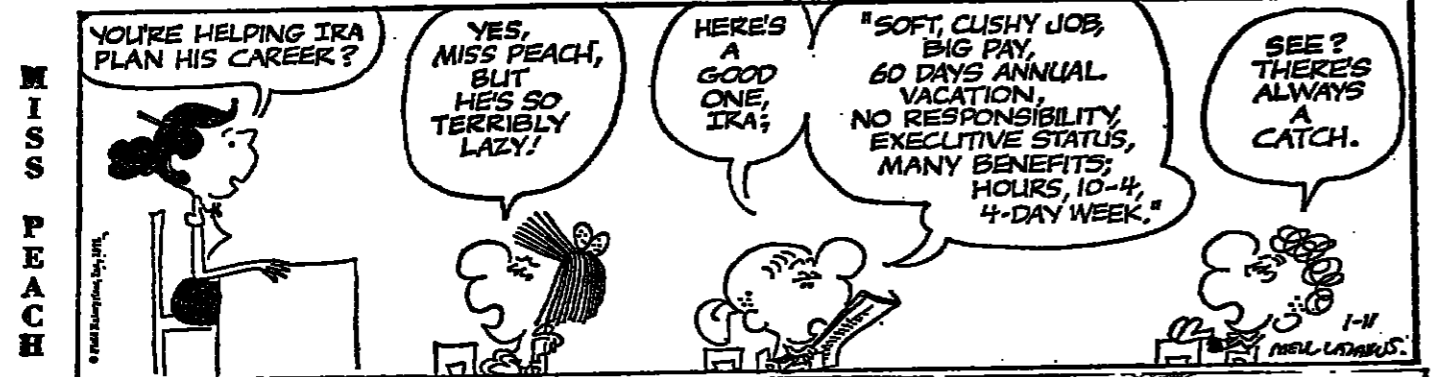
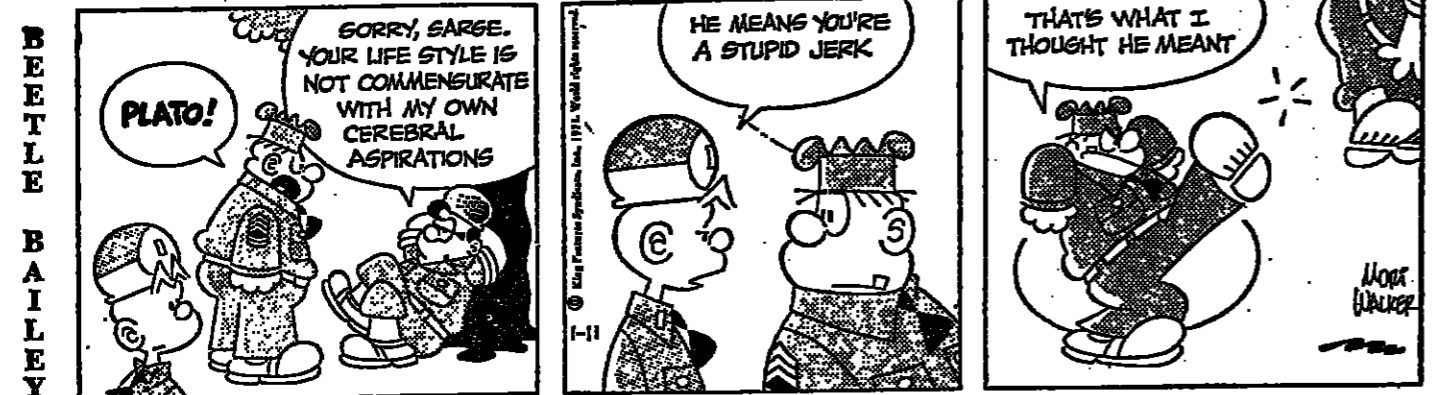
GM's U.K. Sales Fall

LONDON, England, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Vauxhall U.K. subsidiary of General Motors Corp. said sales of cars and commercial vehicles fell 6 percent in 1970 to 270,000 units from 286,000 in 1969.

Have you heard about EUROTELEX?

Advertisement for EUROTELEX, a personal communication service. Includes contact information and a small diagram of a telephone system.

Large advertisement for NORSEC (North American Secured Income N.V.). Features the headline 'NORSEC SECURED INCOME N.V.' and lists benefits: '10% per year plus Safety', '100% of the Profits Earned', and '10% per year Interest and 100% of the Profits Earned'. Includes a logo for NORSEC and contact information for NORAM Administrative Services S.A.



BRIDGE - By Alan Truscott

Six hearts on the diagramed deal presented an interesting problem in play. The response of four diamonds to the opening one-heart bid showed a strong heart raise of a balanced type, which in standard methods would be a raise to three hearts.

Bridge hand diagram showing North, West, East, and South cards.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass 1♥ Pass 4♦ Pass 4♠ Pass 6♦

Crossword puzzle grid with letters filled in.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M NOT EXACTLY WRITING A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. I'M DRAWING SOME PICTURES TO HIM!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Jumble word game section with words like AGLEE, PYXOR, TULFIE, ONCOMM and a jumble puzzle.

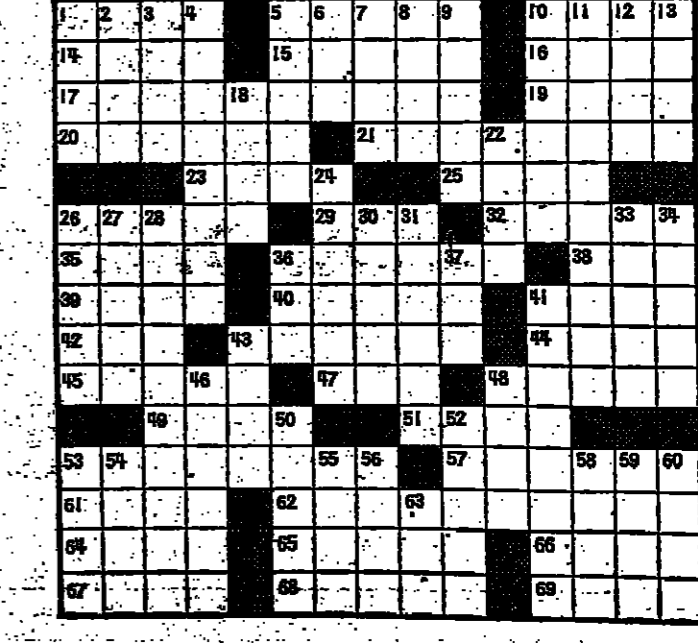
BOOKS

OF A FIRE ON THE MOON By Norman Møller. Little, Brown. 472 pp. \$7.95. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Yes, it may as well be admitted that the embellishments of this book that appeared in Life magazine were somehow dull and irritating. Here, on the one hand, was the moon circus, still fresh in our minds—an event beyond linear journalism somehow; an event that seemed to demand radio, studio and the unstable images of the TV screen. And there, on the other hand, was Norman Møller and his love of funk and flesh and snuff, trying to accommodate a technological event to his idiosyncratic vision of the human condition. The result seemed at times a peevish attempt to scale the event to his ego; and at other times a dull immersion of that ego in technology. One recalled from the opening chapter of "An American Dream" and from elsewhere that the moon had long lain in the province of Møller's mysticism: it had spoken to him of death and femininity and even the devil (no contradictions there); in any case, it was a region of his imagination. And oh, yes, Møller had once contemplated becoming an engineer. So were we now all witnessing a private and tedious flight to the finish between the engineer that was and the novelist that emerged—a fight egged on by his justified pride as a reporter of apocalyptic events and the dollars of Life magazine? It seemed so. And yet the book turns out to be a different matter entirely. Oh, doubts persist for a long time, and one might as well start out by string them thoroughly. For one thing, the ego problem seems never quite resolved. Møller has a fond farewell to it early on, yet it hangs around like a balloon on a string, as he puts it. Technology will never quite accommodate the novelist, nor vice-versa—that, in fact, is one of the minor dramas of the book. But, irritatingly, the ego seems intimidated in the face of the vast, antiseptic, odorless reaches of NASA; Møller almost apologizes at times for injecting his mythology into the program, blinks at the prospect of the non-sensuous, can-do athlete-technicians perusing his divinations of motives and dreams and secret impulses. And his reticence is, in a way, epitomized to a higher power. Then the book is filled with portents that are never quite fulfilled and therefore do not justify Møller's harping intonations of a psychology of machines and the presence of unfathomable mysteries. (OK, so no one really understands electricity; but the problem may be epistemological. No spoils need necessarily apply.) The spacecraft yaws inexplicably at times: The LEM's computer rebels during the descent to the lunar surface; "a half hour before" the "theater of light and Columbia"; Armstrong and Aldrin, invariably punctured in their tasks, fall unaccountably behind schedule once landed on the moon? Space technology and medicine are scarcely so advanced that rational solutions to these oddities must be ruled out. Møller's portentousness seems labored. And must we be lectured so endlessly on matters accessible to any sixth-grade science student? (What is supervenient? frequently matters of gravitational pull and falling bodies and rocket fuel and thrust, and the theoretical relationship of physics to engineering—matters handled with striking concision and to be sure, but suggesting at times that Møller really hasn't thought much about science and engineering since his Harvard days. And what exactly is he driving at with his murky disquisitions on the metaphysics of form, his theories of "supervenientism"? (What is supervenientism?) I am grateful for Møller's insights into the revolution that Césaire worked on modern painting (they are as lucidly put as any explanation I have ever heard of Césaire's technique), but what precisely do they have to do with the craters of the moon? I didn't get it. And how much more mileage is to be beaten from Møller's Manichean co-existence—his god and devil in harness pulling on the universe in opposite directions—a vision that came to him in the ecstasy of pot some 15 years ago. He reports here, but a vision nonetheless, that "seriously threatened the balance of 'An American Dream' and has yielded diminishing returns ever since? Finally, are these events in space not too public to become the preserve of Møller's highly personal journalism? And are they not too fresh in all our minds—thrillingly fresh to those of us who applauded and painfully so to those of us who chafed—to be treated at such inordinate length so soon after they occurred? These are complaints that press in constantly as one reads "Of a Fire on the Moon" and tempt one frequently (especially while reading the first half) to damn the whole affair out of hand. But the plain fact is that one is never at ease reading Møller: One expects more of him (the last word, in fact) and so judges harshly, and the plain fact is that one goes on reading "Of a Fire on the Moon" with mounting interest and excitement. And the plainest fact of all—although a fact that doesn't really dawn full light until one begins to reflect after finishing the book—is that Møller has written an extraordinarily deceptive work, a work that is infinitely rich and complex. Not the last word at all, but the first by a romantic humanist struggling quite openly to comprehend a strange, almost incomprehensible event. But to see that, one requires a special perspective, and I shall attempt to provide it tomorrow. Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD - By Will Weng

- ACROSS: 1 Free, 2 Pit in a boat, 10 W.W. II vessels, 14 Space, 15 Harangue, 18 Atlantic fish, 19 Dives, 20 Ripped, 21 Miscal, 22 Back part often slipped, 25 He or she: Abbr., 26 Family members, 29 Lily part, 32 Against property, in law, 33 Take — from, 36 One with a craving, 38 Gershwin, 39 Jot down, 40 Midriff affliction, 41 Pernicious, 42 Ref. book, 43 Look up to, 44 Repeat, 45 Composer Franz, 47 Relatives of mos., 48 Gets too much sun, 49 Tighten tackle, 51 Lofty, 52 Impregnable, 57 Jumbles, 61 Persian elf, 62 Sloppily dressed, 64 Aword craft, 65 Medical stress, 66 Low-lying land, 67 Try, 68 Public people, 69 Israeli name, 22 Third: Prefix, 24 Army assignment, 26 Section, 27 Expiate, 28 Farm implements, 29 Name in psychiatry, 31 Assimilate mentally, 33 Of a geologic time, 34 Shopping centers, 36 College degrees, 37 Portland output: Abbr., 41 Of a photo-developing fluid, 43 Pertaining to an epoch, 46 Attaler man, 48 Small blister, 49 Lever, 52 Collect, 53 Young oyster, 54 Father, in Nice, 55 Baget, 56 Silbiant sound, 58 Generous piece of bread, 59 Logan, 60 Noted, 63 Successful show



Italian Wins Special Slalom

Thoeni Outskis the French

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy made two daring runs down the softening slopes of the Bismarck today to capture the special slalom event on Mount Pangnong.

Miss Jacot of France Takes 2d Slalom in Row

OBERSTAUFEN, Germany, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Defending champion Michèle Jacot of France won the special slalom of the Oberstaufen alpine ski races yesterday and came within one point of the World Cup leader.

When I heard about the numerous dropouts and the tricky spots, I decided to hold back a bit," Michèle Jacot said at the finish line.

NHL Standings table with columns for team, wins, losses, points, and goals.

Giunti, Italian Driver, Dies After His Ferrari Crashes

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Italian driver Ignazio Giunti died today after his Ferrari crashed during a race on the 100-kilometer track at the Buenos Aires sports complex.

2d-Year Pro Shoots 66 to Lead L.A. Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Bobby Greenwood, a sophomore at the Professional Golfers' Association tour, moved to the front yesterday in the third round of the 10,000 Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open.

NBA Results

NBA Results table listing game scores for various teams like Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Detroit.

The Scoreboard

The Scoreboard table listing scores for various sports events like skiing and tennis.

with 86 points, Jean-Noel Augert is second at 71 and another Frenchman, Henri Duillard, is third with 68.

Thoeni today won his third-place finish yesterday when he won the World Cup giant slalom event on Mount Pangnong.

Thoeni today won his third-place finish yesterday when he won the World Cup giant slalom event on Mount Pangnong.

Her sister Marilyn, lying eighth after the first heat, missed a gate in the second and dropped out as well.

Men's Giant Slalom table listing names like Henri Duillard, Patrick Russel, and Gustav Thoeni.

Women's Special Slalom table listing names like Michèle Jacot, Françoise Macchi, and Françoise Brunel.

Cliff Richey Given No. 1 Ranking by USLTA

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, was named yesterday to head the men's rankings each year since 1965.

Friday, Saturday College Basketball

Friday, Saturday College Basketball table listing game scores for various college teams.

The Scoreboard

The Scoreboard table listing scores for various sports events like soccer and tennis.



SKI DRILL—Norwegian girl Anne Brusletto lies on the icy track at Oberstaufen, West Germany, during Saturday's World Cup races.

Maryland Defeats S. Carolina, 31-30

By Paul Atter COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 10.—Some people go through life without being a hero in anything.

Soccer Committee Agrees to Have Group Play in 1974 World Cup

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (AP).—The International Federation of Association Football today ended a five-day conference here by endorsing the World Cup organizing committee's decision to have 16 finalists at World Cup finals in West Germany in 1974.

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The Scoreboard table listing scores for various sports events like soccer and tennis.

Evans Sets Record

Doctor Takes Dash In His Indoor Debut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A classic sports upset overshadowed indoor record performances Friday night in the fourth annual National Invitation track meet at Cole Field House.

Dr. Delano Meriwether, 37-year-old hematologist running with a new pair of shoes in his first indoor meet, shocked some of the most famous sprinters in the world when he won the 60-yard dash in 6.0.

North Stars Take Senior, Hula Bowls

HONOLULU, Jan. 10 (AP).—Led by Mike Flummett, Stanford's Edman Trophy winner, the North defeated the South, 42-33, in the 25th Hula Bowl yesterday.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS section containing various job openings and notices.

